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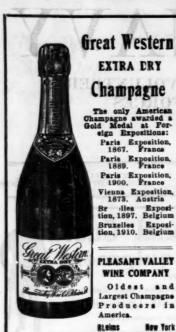
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Gen. Leonard Wood.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten,
N.Y. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston,
S.C. Col. John V. White.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Henry A. Greene, Infantry, in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. ranklin Bell.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Davis. Expeditionary Force, Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Brig. Gen. Trederick Funston commanding P. Davis.

Expeditionary Force, Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston commanding. 5th Brigade, Col. Daniel Cornapan commanding, 4th, 7th, 19th and 28th Infantry. Divisional troops, Co. D. Signal Corps; Co. E. Engrs.; Field Hospital No. 3; Hqrs. and Batteries D, E and F, 4th Field Art., and Troops I and K, 6th Cav.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

Cavalry Division.—Hors., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss. Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavairy Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.
2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Western Department,—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Const Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr. Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major en. William H. Carter.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; R and L, in Philippines, at Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Feb. 4, 1912; E, Vera Cruz. Mexico: G, H and M, Texas City, Texas; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I, Ft. Shafter, H.T.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; H. Texas City, Texas; C. Valdez, Alaska; D. Vera Cruz, Mexico; I. El Paso, Texas; E. Ft. Shafter, H.T.—arrived June I, 1913; M. Ft. Mason, Cal.; F. Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila, P.I.; L. Ft. William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.—address Manila—arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G. Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K. Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; A. D. E. I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

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Mexico; Ambulance Co. No. 3, Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4, Ft. William McKinley,
Rizal, P.I.; Field Hospital No. 5 and Ambulance Co. No. 5,
Texas City, Texas; Field Hospital No. 6 and Ambulance Co. No. 6, Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C.; Field
Hospital No. 7 and Ambulance Co. No. 7, Ft. Sam Houston,
Texas; Evacuation Hospital No. 1, Galveston, Texas; Ambulance Co. No. 8, Galveston, Texas; Evacuation Hospital
No. 2, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

CAVALRY.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troops A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; D, L and Machine-gun Company, Calexico, Cal.

2d Cav.—Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

3d Cav.—Hqrs. and E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; A, B, C, D, L, M and Machine-gun Troop, Brownsville, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Barracks, H.T.—arrived at Honolulu in January. 1913.

5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.;

Troops A, B. C. D and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 6th Cav.—Troops I and K, at Vera Cruz, Mexico; remainder of regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Fort William McKinley, Risal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. 8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. 9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz. 10th Cav. (colored).—Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop L, Ft. Apache Ariz. 11th Cav.—Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. 12th Cav.—Hqrs.. Machine-gun Platoon and Troops F and G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A, B, C and D, Harlingen, Texas; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; Troops E and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. 13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. Hqrs. and Troops C, D, K, L and M, Columbus, N.M.; Troops A, B, E, F, G and H, El Paso, Texas; Troop I, Ft. Riley, Kas. 14th Cav.—On border patrol duty. Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H—address Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Texas. 15th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Hyrs arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines —address Manila, P.I. Hyrs. arrived Aug. 8, 1913; Hyrs., D, E and F, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Batteries A, B, C and D, Ft. William McKinley, Risal.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hyrs. and A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Mver, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Batteries A, B and C, Texas City. Texas; Batteries D, E and F, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hyrs. and Batteries A, B, O, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Regt. and Battln. Hyrs., Batteries A and B, El Paso, Texas; C, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; D, Brownsville, Texas; E, Laredo, Texas; F, Eagle Pass, Texas.

A and B, El Paso, Texas; G, Camp Ft. Bliss, Texas; From sville, Texas; E, Laredo, Texas; F, Eagle Pass, Texas;

24th. Ft. Preble, Me.
25th. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
26th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
27th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
29th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
29th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. Columbia, Wash.
34th. Ft. H. Monroe, Va.
36th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
38th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.
39th. On duty as Infantry
at Brownswille, Texas.
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.
42d. Ft. Mills, Corregid or
Island, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
44th, Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Hunt, Va.
48th. Ft. Huntock, Me.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.

Company and Station.

Sath. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

Sath. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

Sth. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May.

1913.

Sth. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

Sth. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

Sth. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

Sth. Ft. Monroe, Va.

Sth. Ft. Monroe, Va.

Sth. Ft. Worden, Wash.

Company and Scott, Cal.

Company and Scott, Cal.

Sth. Ft. Worden, Wash.

Sth. Ft. Worden, Wash.

Company and Francisco, Cal.

Sth. Ft. Worden, Wash.

Sth. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

Sth. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

Arrived Januapy, 1913.

Sth. Ft. Monroe, Va.

Toth. Ft. Mills, Corregid or Island, P.I. Arrived March, 31, 1912.

Tat. Ft. Screven, Ga.

Toth. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

Toth. Ft. Screven, Ga.

Toth. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

Sth. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

Sth. Ft. Casey, Wash.

Stath. Ft. Casey, Wash.

Stath. Ft. Casey, Wash.

Stath. Ft. Casey, Wash.

Sth. Ft. Casey, Wash.

Sth. Ft. Casey, Wash.

Sth. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

Sth. Ft. Casey, Wash.

Sth. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

Sth. Ft. Williams, Me.

90th. Ft. Mills. Corregid or Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

Stat. On border patrol at Brownsville, Texas.

92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Orc.

94th, Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Mills. Corregid or Island, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

96th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

99th. Ft. Mills, Corregi d or 137th.*Ft. Hancock. N.J.
Island, P.I. Address Ma. 138th. Ft. Mills, Corregi d or 10th.*Ft. Marrived Dec. 3, 1918.
100th.*Ft. Terry, N.Y.
102d. Ft. Adzms, R.I.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
104th.*Ft. Armstr on g, H.T. 142d. *Ft. Up Ont, Del.
140th.*Ft. Worden, Wash.
107th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
111th. Ft. Dade, Fls.
112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
115th. Ft. Honce, Wash.
119th. Ft. Screven, Gs.
117th. Ft. Screven, Gs.
117th. Ft. Screven, Gs.
117th. Ft. Screven, Gs.
112th. Ft. Monree, Vs.
119th. Ft. Screven, Gs.
112th. Ft. Monree, Vs.
119th. Ft. Screven, Gs.
112th. Ft. Cocket, Wash.
12th. Ft. Cocket, Wash.
12th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
12th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
12th. Ft. Cocket, Wash.
12th. Ft. Cocket, Wash.
12th. Ft. Cocket, Wash.
12th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
12th. Ft. Cocket, Wash.
12th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
12th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th.

INFANTRY.

INFANTEY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived
March 30, 1911.
3d Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
4th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico,
April 28.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattaburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico,
April 28, 1914.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manils.
Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, K, M and Machine-gun Platon,
Cuartel de Espans, Manila: E, F, G and H, Camp Eldridge,
Laguna; I and L, Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite. Regiment arrived in Philippines March 4, 1912.
9th Inf.—Oph border patrol. Address Laredo, Texas.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone,
Panama—arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
12th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, K and
I, Nogales, Ariz.; D, Yuma, Ariz.; M, Presidio of Monterey,
Cal.

L. Nogales, Ariz.; D. Yuma, Ariz.; M. Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila—arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A. B. C. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William McKinley, Rizal; D. Camp John Hay, Benguet.

14th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E. F. G. H. and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. I. K. L. and M. Pt. George Wright, Wash.; Cos. A. and C. Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Co. B. Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Co. D. Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Co. B. Ft. Gibbon, Tentsin, China, address there; Cos. E. and G. Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; F and H. Regan Bks., Albay—address Manila, P.I.—regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911, and is permanently stationed in P.I. 16th Inf.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment on border patrol—address Eagle Pass, Texas.

17th Int.—Entire regiment of border pastol—address Eagle 18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas. 19th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico,

19th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Crux, Mexico, April 28.
20th Inf.—Hqrs.. Ft. Bliss; Cos. A, B, C. D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; Cos. I, K, L and M, El Paso, Texas.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Wash.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I.—arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B. I, K, L and M, Camp McGrath, Batangas; O, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Mills, Corregidor Island, P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schöfield Bks., H.T.—arrived January, 1913.
(Continued on page 1587.)

(Continued on page 1587.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

THE TITLE OF THIS PAPER IS REGISTERED IN THE U.S. PATENT OFFICE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914.

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558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

SILENCING THE PEACE QUACKS.

There is certain to be one beneficent result of this European war, whether it be long or short. It is sure to place the "peace" faddists in the proper perspective, to give the public at last a rightful estimate of the danger to real peace which their rantings create. The loud proclamations for years of this and that "peace" organization that the world had entered at last an era organization that the world had entered at last an era of peace and that universal brotherhood was almost within sight of those now living can now be taken for what they are worth. Because these utterances reached the world through the golden speaking trumpet furnished by Mr. Andrew Carnegie they have had a resonance and weight entirely out of proportion to their absurdity, and to that extent have hampered the real workers for world peace, such as the Army and Navy, the Army and Navy Journal and other rational organizations opposed to useless war. That the daily press has come to realize how it has been hoodwinked into giving extravagant notices to the "peace" dreamers may be inferred from the editorial in the New York Tribune of Aug. 4 under the heading of "The False Prophets of The Tribune sees now that this tribe has been a drawback to real peace, and speaks vigorously in condemnation as follows:

"There has not been a word from the professional peace folk in the last week. By tacit agreement they seem to have conceded that the game was up and that their words were no longer wanted. An absurd group they form, not worth a large amount of sympathy. real pity is the damage which these enthusiasts have done the cause of peace. By overstating their hopes, by exaggerating the forces opposed to war, by ignoring the slow progress of humans away from barbarism and sneering at every advocate of reasonable military precaution these men have brought ridicule upon their can glare of Europe's conflagration their prophecies sound

like the pipings of little children.

Yet the cause of peace will go forward. The terre of the months to come will leave the world staggered by the cost of its reversion to barbarism. The natural forces of international friendship which make for peace will take fresh strength. The chances of war will be still further reduced. The cause, which is the cause of civilization, will march on. Only the foolish visionaries, with their prating of perfection and their scorn for common sense measures of self-defense, will be dropped from the procession."

All this is well said, but why has it needed a great European war to reveal the solemn announcements of the peace faddists as the "pipings of little children"? Why have these same "pipings" received columns and columns of free advertisement in the daily newspapers until the peace quacks could very well imagine th utterances to be holding the attention of the world? one can be so easily flattered into a high opinion of his own virtues as a reformer, or a would-be reformer. When the "peace" men, as the result of a liberal expenditure of printer's ink, paid for by Carnegie money, have seen the newspapers quoting them at column length it has been very easy for the "brethren" to consider themselves tremendously important personages in shaping the destinies of nations. They saw their little dreams of ending war gravely plastered over whole pages of newspapers, while the appeals of men like Major Gen. Leonard Wood, when Chief of Staff, and others high in the Army and the Navy for greater military preparedness have appeared in an obscure part of the papers. In spite of the warning we have given for years, this enabling of the propagandists to shout from the housetops through the courtesy of the newspapers has gone on with increasing concessions to their demands for more publicity.

Two newspaper men of New York were sitting at dinner in a restaurant in Park Row on Monday evening, Aug. 3. A crowd stood at a nearby bulletin board waiting to hear whether England had decided to back France and Russia. Down the street went a band of Germans carrying a flag of the Fatherland and singing their national hymn. One of the journalists asked: "Do you suppose that Uncle Sam will be dragged into this fraces in Europa?" "I hope not" said the other by you suppose that Uncle Sam will be dragged into this fracas in Europe?" "I hope not," said the other, who has written much on military subjects, "for his Army, owing to the picayune way Congress has treated it, is a really insignificant affair compared with those of the European Powers." "Look here," said the first peaker with an attempt a tegrificated netricities in his of the European Powers." "Look here," said the first speaker, with an attempt at aggrieved patriotism in his tone, "I don't like to hear that depreciation of your own country. There is nothing in that. I tell you our Army is equal to the best, and every American should recognize that." "It is equal to the best," said the apparently unpatriotic speaker, "in quality only, not in quantity, and in these days, my friend, quantity counts for something. I have a letter in my pocket from a friend in Paris who sends me some data about the French army and makes some comparisons with ours." "Oh, he's a Frenchman and he's prejudiced." said the "Oh, he's a Frenchman and he's prejudiced," said the other. "On the contrary," said the friend, "he's a highly patriotic American." "Well, what does he know about patriotic American.' parriotic American. Well, what does he know about it anyway? Ten dollars to a cent he is a wandering tourist who has picked up some half-baked facts which he is passing over to you with a great show of authori-

The strains of the German national hymn were fading away in the distance and only an occasional cheer came faintly to the ear. From his pocket the diner with the friend in France pulled out a letter. "This," he said, "is from a high officer in the New York National Guard who has attended the French and German army maneuvers for the last eighteen years. Ought to be able to pass an intelligent opinion on military matters, don't you think? Well, listen to what he says: 'Inclosed is a picture of the French heavy artillery with automobile tractors. This military game over here on the Continent makes us in the States a laughing-stock. Think of an army of a great country like the United States with only ninety-six 3-inch field guns against 3,000 in France, which still considers itself short of what it should have and a row is going on in its Congress because there aren't more, while our Congress thinks it has done enough because we have fewer than a hundred." Then the military writer proceeded than a hundred.'" Then the military writer proceeded to tell his friend a few things about the shortcomings in the Army of the United States, beginning with the lack of officers and continuing to the scattered condition of the Army which prevents the proper instruction of the officers in the handling of large bodies of troops. The "Why." he said, suddenly friend listened in silence. growing enthusiastic, "Congress ought to be told these things." "My dear sir," said the other, "Congress has told these things not once but a thousand times, it will continue to be told and do nothing until great storm breaks from a clear sky upon the it will continue United States as broke this war cloud over Europe, and then it may wake up to the true situation. But even then, it is safe to say, after the storm has passed, if the United States comes through it with the customary luck that has attended its footsteps since it was born in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in 1776, there will be the same old apathy, the same old lapsing back into the condition in which we now find ourselves unless the present war in Europe shall teach Congress a lesson and make it understand as never before the necessity

It is evident that air craft will be essential to the development of the Aviation Section which under the form of organization provided by the new law, already fully published in our columns, will be a separate branch of the Signal Corps of the Army. The supplying of air machines is entirely contingent on the year's appropriation of \$250,000 for the purchase, repair and maintenance of aeroplanes. The original cost of a new plane, counting in the inevitable repairs and gasoline and oil for a year's use, would be approximately \$10,000. Allowing for no other drain upon the appropriation, the air corps could equip itself therefore in the year with twenty-five machines. In the recent discussion in the British Parliament relative to the supply of aeroplanes for immediate use in the event of a war necessity, it was shown that twenty machines had to be on hand to insure that ten machines would be ready for use at any and all times. Using that proportion, which has been demonstrated as a correct ratio by the experience of continental military aviation departments, the sixty officer-pilots of our Army could count on no more than about a dozen machines. Besides it would not be the part of wisdom military planes for instructional flying, there is the necessity for regular machines for teaching purposes. This would make some draft upon the appro-priation and lessen the supply of machines ready for war use. France, Germany and Great Britain have not hesitated in the last year to appropriate funds amounting to ten million dollars for aviation purposes. face of such sums the quarter of a million of the United States appears like a mere bagatelle and unworthy of a

great nation like ours. In the coming year the aviation lepartment of our Army should be provided less than one million dollars.

Although the United States is the cradle of flying there is a lamentable lack of aeroplane engines, and most dependence has had to be placed upon those of French . The new machines being prepared for the War rtment also are to have French engines. All this is well enough now when there is a comparative dearth of engine material in this country, but immediate efforts or engine material in this country, but immediate efforts should be made for the development of aeronautical motors that will rank with such foreign types as the Gnome and the Renault. In the event of war with a first class Power it might prove a serious thing for this country to be thus beholden to foreign makers for air machine engines. There should and must be developed in this country a motor industry that will equal the best in Europe. We have some motors that have given good in Europe. We have some motors that have given accounts of themselves, but none that has the rep tion for efficiency some foreign makes enjoy. As the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has repeatedly pointed out, the development of the aeroplane industry may be traced primarily to the favor with which the governments regard the flying machine for war purposes. Were it not so, would it happen that the United States, in which not so, would it happen that the United States, in which flying had its birth with the Wrights, would be counted out as it is in the matter of aviation? It is the poorest of the nations in the matter of flying machines. In this country, taking the demands of the Services into consideration, there are not more than a handful of machines produced. In Europe the governments are buying hundreds of them for military purposes. If one of the great industries ever deserved to thank war for of the great industries ever deserved to thank war for its development, it is the aeroplane industry of Europe. So large is the expenditure of the war and navy departments abroad for machines that the manufacturers see profit ahead in extending their plants for the production of motors.

The London Army and Navy Gazette suggests that it must have been a great disappointment to the command-ing officer and the crews and midshipmen of the American Naval Academy Practice Squadron that they unable to accept the invitation given by the British Board of Admiralty for the Missouri and Illinois to be sent at Spithead last week-end. The engines of the sels, however, had been dismantled, and it was impossible for the ships to leave Gravesend at such short notice. As the New York Herald correspondent stated, Officers and midshipmen alike are all the more disappointed because the review would have offered such splendid educational opportunities for the squadron." "On past occasions," says the Gazette, "the American naval authorities have given illustrations of the broad meaning they attach to the word 'educational,' and the of the ordinary squadrons have been m opportunities for the officers and men to travel in foreign countries, improving their knowledge of men and affairs in a manner that might not, perhaps, directly benefit them as seamen, but undoubtedly gave them a broader outlook upon things in general and a greater interest in their profession. The system of drafting midshipmen from the Naval Academy to the Practice Squadron is a different one from that in vogue in the British navy, nadron inasmuch as the midshipmen are under the same officers afloat as ashore. The squadron is commanded by Capt. W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Academy, and the three ships in the squadron are commanded by Capts. G. H. Burrage, J. F. Hines and H. B. Price, who are at the head of the Seamanship, Navigation, and Marine Engineering Departments of the Academy, respectively. No doubt this makes for continuity of instruction.'

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in an address delivered before the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of foreign policy and armaments admitted that Great Britain was partly resp and open to criticism for setting an example by building the first dreadnought. He believed, however, that at that time the idea of dreadnoughts was in the air and they would have been got into the sea in any event. Moreover, the increase in the number of dreadnoughts, he said, was now proceeding without reference to Britisl expenditure, and the remarkable thing was that while in one country provoked increases in other countries, slackening in one country, even when attributed to exhaustion, failed to produce slackening in the others. He, therefore, feared that a reduction in Great Britain's naval estimates would not influence European building

In three wars with Turkey Russia put into the field 1,700,000, and lost in killed, wounded and missing 126,000, and by sickness 243,000, a total of 369,000. During the Crimean war 1,300,000 were put into the field, and the killed, wounded and missing were 120,000 and sick 220,000. Thus the acquisition of the Black Sea littoral, the mouth of the Danube and the right to main-tain a fleet on the Black Sea, the gateway to which was closed, cost Russia 250,000 men lost in battle and 460,000 invalided, out of 3,000,000 put into the field. A conflict with Sweden for the approach of the Baltic cost Russia 700,000 out of 1,800,000 combatants employed.

Comment on the value of railways in a campaign in Mexico gives a timely application to the discussion of the operations of Gen. Zachary Taylor in the Mexican War of 1846, by Dr. T. Miller Maguire, LL.D., F.R. H.S., in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution of London. Pointing out that the American general after Santa Anna had lost 4,000 men out of 18,000 in the march from San Luis to Saltillo, "very wisely refused to comply with the ignorant interference of the War Office in Washington whose political chiefs wished him to push on at once from Saltillo to San Luis," Dr. Maguire mentions Taylor's advice to the Administration that if it wished to capture the Mexican capital the advance should be by way of Vera Cruz, the very campaign that General Scott proposed and which ultimately succeeded. In regard to this Vera Cruz movement, the British military essayist says it must not be forgotten that the use of railways in war has, from the point of view of military science, as many drawbacks as advantages and Sherman destroyed with detailed ability the railway lines as he marched through Georgia in 1864 and lived on the country in his front. "No doubt the topographical difficulties of a land campaign from Texas to the capital of Mexico would be less to-day by reason of railways leading south from the Rio Grande, but a railway in such a country, or indeed in the Balkans or in Persia, can never take the place of wagon roads with water at camping places for the advance of several army corps or serve as the line of operations. Even the railway from the Rhine to Paris, after the fall of Strasburg, required at least twelve divisions for its protection. True, a well found railway is an excellent line of communication by which an army at the front will draw supplies and reinforcements from its base and send back prisoners and sick and wounded; but a long line of railway passing through an enemy's country requires so many men to protect it that manifestly even now the best line of operations for U.S. troops against

Strongly bearing out the frequent contention of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that many of the deaths in industry are and have been due to neglect of the requirements of safety, and that attention to this phase of mortality is more demanded than to the prospective loss of life in some war, are the statements made in a bulletin of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, relative to the death rate from accidents in coal mining. Although the countries of Europe for a number of years have had complete official statistics of the number of men killed in coal mine accidents, no government figures were obtainable in the United States until 1912, when the Bureau of Mines began to compile figures of such loss of life. Figures of the years since 1896 as gathered from state mine inspectors, etc., have been worked out. For the years from 1896 to 1912 there is an almost steady rise in the number of killed per thousand of men employed, from 2.84 in 1896 to 3.15 in 1912, with high marks of 4.88 in 1907 and 4.00 in 1909. The high figure of 1907 was accounted for by four exceptionally disastrous mine explosions. The increase in coal production per man may account partly for the rise in the death rate. In 1896 every employee produced 2.64 tons of coal a day, whereas in 1907 the daily output for each man was 3.06, which means an increase of sixteen per cent. with a correspondingly greater risk. Placed in proportion to the deaths, the production of coal in 1896 was 170,000 short tons for each death, and in 1912 the amount was 233,000 tons. The rapid change in methods of working the mines and the enormous increase in the output were not accompanied by corresponding measures to decrease risk. In 1908 the United States Congress authorized the Geological Survey to investigate the causes of mine explosions in the hope of increasing safety in mines. Since 1908 there has been a steady decrease in the number of men killed per million tons was less than in any other year since 1906, while the death rate was the lowest on record and involved 359 men (1

Not wholly unlike the experience of the United States in hardening troops in the Philippines in the conflicts with the insurrectionists, is that of France in Morocco where the two years of incessant fighting against the tribesmen has developed about \$5,000 French soldiers into splendid seasoned warriors. The lessons learned by our forces in the Philippines are expected to prove valuable in developing a system of defending the Canal-Zone that will be in harmony with the most approved methods of tropical fighting and of jungle attack and defense. Now that a European war has suddenly made demands upon France she can throw into the field these hardened troops who have been through a number of hard campaigns. Making allowance for the necessity of their adapting themselves to a change from the hot climate of Africa back to the climate of Europe, these French veterans would be able to take the field with more actual war experience than any other troops in Europe, except the Russians who fought against Japan and the forces which were recently engaged in the Balkan hostilities. France has gained complete control of the west coast, the capital, the smaller Atlas Range, and has begun to establish railway communication in the territories occupied by her forces. But the central provinces, with the middle and higher Atlas Ranges and their fertile valleys has not been subdued. The latest news

is of a brilliant victory won by the troops under Colonel Henrys over the tribes of the Zaian plateau. These troops are the same that occupied Kenifra recently. The enemy, who fought with the greatest determination and vigor, was ultimately repulsed but at a loss of seventeen killed and seventy-seven wounded. The tribesmen who were beginning to assemble again after their defeat last month, belong to the great Berber tribes who have almost always remained independent of the Sultans of Morocco. At dawn on June 29 they violently attacked the French force on both flanks, but after a seven hours' fight were defeated, leaving many dead behind them. The Zaian plateau has been the headquarters of the fierce opposition to the French forces, and the occupation of this country, says the London Army and Navy Gazette, will have a political and a beneficial effect.

The feverish anxiety displayed by the governments of Turkey and Greece to obtain warships of modern size and power is an indication on the part of the former at least of a realization of the relation between sea power and the growth of nations. Too late now Turkey is probably aware that if she had had a single dreadnought in the Mediterranean there would have been no Tripolitan war, and hence very likely no war against the Balkan allies. How quickly one disaster draws another in its train is shown by this failure to consider her sea power in the Mediterranean. A well balanced navy in those waters in the last ten years not only would have retained for Turkey all her European territory, but also would have made her sought after as an ally. She was struck by the allies two years ago because of the demoralization following her display of weakness in Tripoli. The allies understood that they could move at no better time than when the Ottoman Empire had suffered the loss of her Tripolitan possessions. Even in the Balkan war her position would have been immensely strengthened if she had been able to bring an efficient navy to bear upon the Aegean Sea. Greece with an insignificant navy was able to hold the mastery of the sea and thus to give the allies a decided advantage. Before this last effort to obtain ships Turkey had under construction in Great Britain the Rashadick, a vessel displacing 23,000 tons, with a speed of twenty-one knots and mounting ten 13.5-inch guns of the latest mark and power. Now the Porte has given to a British firm orders for even a larger and more powerful super-dreadnought. The Ottoman government has also placed an order for a large floating dock. All these steps in the development of the Turkish navy are in line with the suggestions made in the Army And Navy Journal at the time of the breaking out of the Tripolitan war relative to the advantage which even a few warships would have given to the Moslem government. Turkey with a good navy would to-day hold the balance of power in the southern se

In the French Senate M. Charles Humbert, Senator from the Meuse, sharply criticised the French preparation for war, declaring that the forts of France are defective in structure, the guns lack ammunition, there is no provision in fortresses against aerial attack, and wireless installation for intercommunication between the forts is incomplete. When the German wireless installation at Metz was working, the Verdun station ceased to receive messages? As for the boots of the army, the supply is 2,000,000 pairs short of requirements. If war broke out the men would have to take the field with one pair of boots, and only one reserve boot in their knapsacks, and that one thirty years old. M. Clemenceau exclaimed: "The country has a right to know how its money has been spent; we demand an instant reply." M. Messimy, the Minister of War, admitted that the majority of M. Humbert's statements were correct. These proceedings have aroused the utmost concern in France—and elsewhere. There is also a shortage of non-commissioned officers, as there is also in the German and Russian army, there appearing to be a great reluctance on the part of conscript soldiers to assume the responsibilities of non-commissioned rank. In a force of \$21,000, with 32,000 officers and 110,000 on on-commissioned, and there is a "lieutenant-famine," or a shortage in the commissioned rank, principally among juniors. Pay is small and promotion slow.

In discussing the question "Why We Are Short of Officers" the Journal des Sciences Militaires of Paris says that the end of every voyage of life in the army is the retired state, and the pay in that state is the question always to be considered. That is the question which, says our French contemporary, is unsolvable to-day, for the real crux from the viewpoint of material interests is not that of active pay of the French officer, but of retired pay. Now, that which is of the greatest importance in the passage from activity to repose is far less the mere rate of the annuity itself than its relation to the antecedent financial resources. For him who has lived on the footing of six thousand or seven thousand francs a year it is more uncomfortable to regulate his life with the pay of three thousand in retirement than for him who has lived in active service with four thousand. "The present pay is just and fair, corresponding exactly to the needs of contemporary existence. The bachelor officer hesitates less than he once did regarding the charges of marriage, and the married officer is not so frightened at the thought of the expenses of a family. But this contentment is not of long duration. One becomes accustomed quickly to the receiving of five hundred francs a month. But how is the captain who goes into retirement with a three thousand franc pension going to get along unless he has personal resources? The answer is very simple: he isn't. Placing the fact in the most favorable light, granting even that his sons and daughters are educated by the states, he will lead all the same a troubled existence."

The New York Evening Post quotes the following from its number of July 12, 1814, a century ago: "Chillicothe, July 12. By a general court-martial lately held in this town, twenty-seven soldiers of the United States' army were tried, and convicted of desertion and other misdemeanors. Five of them were sentenced to be shot, and the rest to various punishments, according to the

apparent aggravations of their offenses. Those who had received the sentence of death were executed last Friday evening in the presence of the soldiery, & of a considerable assemblage of people who had been disposed to attend as witnesses of the Tragical Spectacle!"

Considering submarine sound and its possibilities the United Service Gazette tells us that the "submarine and aircraft alike have their tell-tale propellers. The sound from these propellers, whether under the surface or high in the air, represents the clay-heels of these otherwise formidable fighting machines. It is for the surface man to seize this weakness and turn it, as best he may, to his own advantage. A watcher, sitting below in the double bottom of a battleship, can, by means of instruments, hear the throb of the propellers of the submarine miles away, although her hard-to-find periscope is the only thing by which her presence could be detected by his shipmate standing on the upper deck or on the bridge of the same vessel. Similarly the man on the upper deck can hear the sound of the throbbing propellers of the aircraft when miles away, on a dark night, and long before this darkened assailant is in a position to drop a bomb on his ship. What the surface man now asks the scientists to do for him is to so perfect the sound gathering apparatus and increase its sensitiveness to the point at which it will afford such a means of ready calculation as to indicate not only the presence of an underwater or overhead foe, but its distance and bearing from his ship, no matter how dark the night to conceal the aircraft, or how thick and muddy the water to hide the submarine from the view of the surface craft watcher. That is the problem which the scientists are set by the appearance of submarines and aircraft; and he has solved many a more complex and difficult problem during the last few years in every field of scientific research."

The continued taking of records by the German aeroplane pilots indicates with what speed that nation is closing up the gap that separated it several years ago from France in the matter of military aviation, and it would not be surprising if it soon equaled or surpassed the French, a circumstance that would make the Germans the leaders of the world in aviation. There is a large national German subscription which acts as a stimulus for great deeds aloft. This fund grants for every record-making flight the sum of \$1,250 if the broken record was held by a German and \$2,500 if the record was taken from a foreigner. The first award under the conditions of the subscription was to the aviator, Boehme, who recently remained in the air for twenty-four hours and twelve minutes. The longest flight accomplished in 1903 was of fifty-nine seconds' duration. Now, eleven years later, the margin of minutes over a complete day is greater than the time of the best flight of 1903. This difference between Europe and America makes a very fine standard by which one can compute the debt which civilization owes to the energy, the activity and the persistence of the military men of the world for the advancement of the art of flying. In Boehme's twice-around-the-clock flight his engine consumed only .586 of a pint of fuel per horsepower per hour. The entire flight was made without any replenishment of the water supply, a fact that is eloquent of the fine adjustment of the latest and best type of aerial motor.

The farm•on the Canal Zone for unskilled workmen, called "silver labor" in contradistinction to "gold," or skilled labor, was described recently by James G. Craig, who has been traveling engineer for the Panama Canal and the government-owned Panama Railroad for ten years. Mr. Craig, who was about to sail for Colon from New York, told the shipnews reporters that this tropical farm was the most interesting relic of the building of the canal. There are now 100 men there who earn their own living and can have luxurious fare. Nearly all the farmers were crippled. Some had lost an arm and some a leg and others were incapacitated for hard work. The farm grows bananas, oranges, cocoanuts and other tropical products, and has a lot of cows, chickens, ducks and pigs. It is run under the direction of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who succeeded General Gorgas as head of the Health Department of the Canal Zone. Mr. Craig said the farmers would make a life job of it under the care of Uncle Sam. He added that the railroad was wondering what to do with \$3,000,000 worth of old locomotives after the opening of the canal. Doubtless some of them might be used on the government-controlled railroad in Alaska, but most of them would be elephants on the Government's hands.

The torpedo men are pointing out that there are large areas of inshore waters which are made so muddy by the discharge into them of the contents of rivers that the submarine can move about freely without any chance of detection by aeroplanes except by their periscopes, which, they contend, are much too small to be detected by a man a thousand feet overhead in an aircraft; indeed, a man in a battleship has a better chance of spotting a submarine's periscope than a man in a seaplane. There are many places in the world where submarines would be protected from aircraft by the clouding of the waters for many miles seawards, and their movements entirely obscured for hundreds of miles along the coast on each side of the mouth of a big river.

The Norwegian government manufactures all gunpowder for sharpshooting cartridges at its factory near
Raufoss. Nitroglycerine (ballistit), which is an ingredient of cartridge powder, and "progressive" powder
for guns, manufactured from guncotton, are now purchased from a factory at Engene, Norway. Trinitrotouol
is now purchased in Germany for brisante projectiles.
Leaf form powder is used for small guns, and the tube
form for cannon. The annual consumption of guncotton
is about 33,000 pounds.

Advices received by the War Department indicate that sometimes mail for U.S. troops in China is not received, due to not being properly addressed and stamped. The words "United States" should be on the envelope, as there are troops of other nations at Tientsin. Mail should also have necessary stamp to pay postal charges as Tientsin is not one of the places included in the international agreement (such as Hong Kong, Shanghai, etc.) which permits the forwarding of official mail under domestic regulations including the use of the penalty envelope.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN RIVALRY.

(From Our Paris Correspondent.)

In the great 1870 conflict, it will be ren German armies concentrated under chiefs animated with the spirit of offensive, met and defeated an enemy which, besides being dispersed, had pinned his faith on the virtue of strong defensive positions. Next time, however, Ger-mans face their French rivals, the latter, equal in armament and hardly inferior in number, will be acting on those judicious principles of war to the application of which are due for a good part the Teutonic 1870 victories. The fact is that a complete reversal has within the last few months been made officially in the French war doc-trine, as the twofold result of the "offensive vigoureuse"

trine, as the twofold result of the "offensive vigoureuse" preached by, General Bonnal and his many followers now in positions of responsibility, and of the lessons of the Balkanic conflict, as understood in France.

For many years those at the head of the Paris Ministry of War had held a defensive attitude against Germany to the property of the pr

unexpected result of the ever increasing armaments of the Fatherland!

Sharp competition between Germany and France in military matters is shown by the fact that the two countries have been keeping under arms together some 400,000 men more than they did last year, and have been engaged in a feverish competition in what concerns artillery armament and the organization of new fortresses and strategic railways. Never before had the preparation for war on both sides been more intense. To the addition of some 180,000 men which Germany made last year to her powerful standing army, the French Republic retorted with the three-year military service (instead of two years), which brought to the Gallic army a reinforcement of 230,000 men. As a consequence a vast improvement has taken place in the relative position of France, which had before the threat of war, under the colors and ready for mobilization. 790,000 men, instead of 560,000 on Jan. 1, 1913, and massed close to the frontier and ready to strike without having to wait for reservists, 245,000 men instead of 105,000 last year. The statistics, according to authoritative documents just supplied to

Parliament, are as follows: Standing army—Officers, France 29,000, Germany 36,000; men, France 760,000, Germany 800,000. First reserve—France, 1,800,000; Germany, 2,150,000. The former inferiority of France in heavy guns has been made good. Howitzer and heavy guns batteries have been increased from twenty-one to fifty-eight, depriving the Fatherland of her last point of superiority.

For many years past France has lagged behind Germany in the matter of military expenditure, spending, for instance, during the period 1900-1912 only 980,000,000 francs on armament against 2,000,000,000 by Germany. To escape from a dangerous inferiority in matériel that resulted France this year increased her war budget to no less than \$487,000,000 for the year 1914. Credits exceeding \$151,000,000 are appropriated for matériel, \$81,000,000 going toward the improvement of the 75 mil. field artillery and the acquisition of heavy field and siege ordnance of the 105, 120, 155 and 220 mil. calibers. New forts on novel lines and ameliorations to old fortifications are responsible for an outlay of \$46,000,000. Numerous training camps were to be created and the aerial fleet considerably increased.

Paris July 22, 1914

J. B. G.

Paris, July 23, 1914.

WEAKNESS OF RUSSIA'S WESTERN FRONTIER. If we can imagine European statesmen of the old school comparing notes in the Elysian fields we can realize their bewilderment as victims of the present war arrive with news from the latest battlefields. France, allied with England in thwarting the ambition of Russia in the Crimea, is now joining hand in hand in supporting the Czar in his contest with Germany, with supporting the Czar in his contest with Germany, with which he has lived in peace for more than a century and a half. So certain was Russia of the friendship of the neighbor with which she had divided the spoil when Poland was dismembered that to avoid all appearances of distrust she refrained until within late years from properly guarding her western frontier abutting on the empire of the Kaiser for a distance of 738 miles. As Germany has been less restrained by a sentiment of neighborly friendship, she is in a much better position for either attack or defense. She has, for one thing, seventeen lines of railway leading to the frontier over which she can send 500 troop trains daily, while Russia controls only five such means of transportation. In the command of such military resources as telegraphs, light railways, artillery, ordnance and engineering stores Germany is far superior to Russia. Thus she was in every way better prepared in advance of a declaration of war both for attack and for defense. France has realized the weakness of Russia on her German frontier, and it is in her efforts for "speeding up" the Russian methods of mobilization and concentration that the German Emperor may find some excuse for his charge against France of aggression. Referring to the backwardness of Russia in internal improvements as interfering with the speedy mobilization the Journal des Sciences Militaires says:

"The great obstacle which Russia must face and

peror may find some excuse for his charge against France of aggression. Referring to the backwardness of Russia in internal improvements as interfering with the speedy mobilization the Journal des Sciences Militaires says:

"The great obstacle which Russia must face and which has prevented her up to the present from being truly an 'army of action' from the very beginning of a conflict is the great distances of the country. To increase the difficulty the country lacks roads. Those that exist are far from good. Russia is short of railroads, and the telegraph lines are not to be depended on. The reservists, notified too late, have to join their corps via the roads. The mobilization phase in France or Germany will last four days. The concentration phase will begin on the fifth and terminate on the twelfth or thirteenth day. But Russia will not be able to fight except after a delay of a month and a half after the declaration of war. Some, indeed, maintain that two months would be required.

"It is to our interest to remedy this belated entrance into the line of action of our ally, and we have urgently demanded of Russia that she study measures that will tend to enable her to fight hand in hand with us in a closer union. There are many questions which have been treated jointly by both governments. It is necessary that in everything which concerns diplomacy, the army, and the navy, harmony should exist between Paris and St. Fetersburg. From the military viewpoint, we may affirm that in recent days there has been a closer and closer rapport between the two general staffs. Results of this have been tangible. For example, in 1910 our allies stripped Poland of their troops under the pretext that that region was so buried between Austria and Germany that mobilization was difficult. All the operations were transferred more to the East. France made certain objections to this withdrawal and the Russians have replaced their troops in Poland practically in the same situation they were in during 1910."

This of the past. Now our

it be known now that the defensive idea has been abandoned by Russia and that the Russian army hereafter will be an army of action."

From these remarks of the Paris Journal, made before war threatened, some may be quick to infer that Germany, realizing these joint efforts of France and Russia to increase the latter's powers of mobilization and concentration, and that, when completed, Russia would be able to meet Germany's rapid mobilization with an equally rapid mobilization, sought to strike while she still had some lead in rapidity of initiatory movements.

would be able to meet Germany's rapid mobilization, with an equally rapid mobilization, sought to strike while she still had some lead in rapidity of initiatory movements.

The German advance from Lublintz, Silesia, began Aug. 3 according to the telegraphic reports and she promptly siezed Czenstochowa, a town of 50,000 inhabitants in Russian Poland, and the two smaller towns of Bendzin and Kaliaz, each having a population of some 20,000. Bendzin is a coal and mining center and Kaiiaz, the most westerly city in Russian Poland, is the capital of the province of the same name. These towns can be located on the maps of Germany and Russia in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. The ultimate object of Germany would appear to be to obtain possession of the Warsaw district of Russia and Dossibly a part of the Vilna district on the left bank of the Dwina. The frontier between Eastern Prussia and Western Russia is wholly artificial and the coveted section of Russia forms a re-entering oblique angle on German territory which furnishes Russia with a place d'armes lying between Germany and Austria, permitting the Czar to make a rapid advance on either Berlin, 200 miles from the frontier, or on Vienna, 213 miles in another direction. St. Petersburg is 533 miles from the German frontier and 900 miles from the Austrian.

Austria has eight lines of railway running to the Russian frontier and 900 miles from the Austrian.

Austria has eight lines of railway running to the Russian frontier or twice as many as Russia. Using the entrenched camp in Galicia as a base she can concentrate a million men on the 760 miles of Russian frontier if her efforts are not distracted by Servia which appears to be putting up a good fight. For 466 miles south of Austro-Hungary the Russian frontier fronts on Roumania, running along the River Pruth and the northern branch of the delta of the Danube. The initial advantage in the contest with Russia would appear to be with Austria as well as with Germany.

ITEMS FROM PANAMA CANAL RECORD.

On account of a lack of funds the building of drydock No. 2 has been abandoned for the present, and the appropriation will be husbanded for the completion of the rest of the terminal facilities at the Pacific entrance. No. 2 drydock was to have been seventy-two feet wide at the entrance by 360 feet long, and to have been used as an auxiliary to the large drydock, No. 1, which will be 110 feet wide at the entrance by 1,000 feet long. Up to the time work on it was stopped 93,667 cubic yards of the time work on it was stopped 93,667 cubic yards of excavation, mostly rock, had been performed on the site, bringing the excavation to eighty-five per cent. of completion. It is anticipated that the smaller drydock will be completed at some future date, and that the present excavation may be preserved by extending slightly the cofferdam which is now keeping out the sea, to meet the guide wall to be constructed along the north side of the entrance basin of the larger drydock.

In order to keep the public health in the cities of Panama and Colon under a central control, with the approval of the Governor, the Chief Health Officer on July 9 issued a circular which has for its aim the suppression of all privately conducted hospitals in those cities.

Panama and Colon under a central control, with the approval of the Governor, the Chief Health Officer on July 9 issued a circular which has for its aim the suppression of all privately conducted hospitals in those cities.

Three white Americans and one Jamaican, employees on the drill barge Teredo, were killed, one American and one Barbadian are missing, and one American and thirteen West Indians were injured as the result of a premature explosion of dynamite which occurred at the base of Cucaracha slide, about 12:55 p.m. on Monday, July 20. The Teredo sank in about thirty feet of water. Major Thomas L. Rhoads, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been transferred to the Panama Canal service, and, effective July 17, was appointed superintendent of Colon Hospital. He arrived on the Isthmus on the Panama on Friday, July 17. Major Rhoads received the degree of M.D. at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1893, and was appointed to the post of assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army on Oct. 3, 1900. On Oct. 3, 1905, he was promoted to the rank of captain and assigned to duty in the Medical Corps, and on Jan. 1, 1909, he was promoted to the rank of major. He was last stationed at Philadelphia as attending surgeon.

The public schools of the Canal Zone were closed for the summer vacation on Tuesday, June 30. At the close of the schools there were forty-three teachers employed in the teaching force of the white schools, and twenty-three employed in the colored schools. Twelve hundred and seventy pupils were enrolled in the white schools, and 1,492 in the colored schools, making a total of 2,762 in all schools. In June, 1913, the total enrolment was 2,949, divided as follows: Schools for white children, 1,369; schools for colored children, 1,580. The enrolment in June this year, therefore, was but 187 less than a year ago.

The erection of steel in the first of the three 600-foot steel towers for the Darien radio station was begun on Thursday, July 9. The construction forces of the contractor for their erection have been eng

HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY.

The third volume of Dr. David Jayne Hill's "History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe" covers the period from 1648 to 1775, "the age of absolutism," the author calls it. In this period "entire nations moved en masse in directions not determined by their needs or their individual desires, nor yet in view of their well being, but by the command of one man who acted as he saw fit. It is not an exaggeration to say that for more than one hundred years the destinies Europe were determined by a half dozen men in each Europe were determined by a half dozen men in each generation and their motives of action were largely personal." The plot-interest of diplomacy the author finds is not less dramatic than that of military strategy. Before the time of Cardinal Mazarin (1648-70) each minister of state in France and each diplomatic agent considered the oficial documents in his possession as his own private property, and they were disposed of accordingly. It was in the age of Mazarin that the author sees the beginnings of world politics, of the struggle for sea power and the premonitions of the colonial wars. Hitherto great wars had sprung up from private or merely dynastic interests. It now became evident that the fuel for the flames of battle was not alone the passions of the monarchs, but the egoism of republies also. Cardinal Mazarin was intensely loyal to royalty, and after the execution of Charles I. of England he found it embarrassing to permit the King of France, of whom he was the chief adviser, to address Cromwell, the regicide, as "mon frere" (my brother), and the Lord Protector refused to be called "mon cousin" (my cousin). Finally a satisfactory compromise was found in the title, "Monsieur le Protecteur."

There were other diplomatic niceties in those days

"mon cousin" (my cousin). Finally a satisfactory compromise was found in the title, "Monsieur le Protecteur."

There were other diplomatic niceties in those days that often were of much apparent importance. De Thou, the French Ambassador to The Hague in 1657, had been coached by Mazarin to expose himself to any risk rather than yield precedence to the ambassador of Spain. One evening, returning from a visit to the Princess Dowager in her new place in the wood, De Thou and the Spanish ambassador, Don Estaban de Gamarra, about six in the evening entered one of the alleys of the Voorhout at the same time. The carriage of the French ambassador, drawn by six horses, and that of the Spaniard, drawn by two, having to pass in the narrow alley one at a time, the driver of each demanded precedence, and neither would give way to the other. Their servants were ready to drag one another from their seats, and the crowd that soon gathered, irritated with the treatment the Dutch vessels had received from France, was disposed to take the part of the Spanish ambassador. The Grand Pensionary and several members of the States General hastened to the scene to prevent a riot, but for three hours the situation remained unchanged. Finally, when the prospect was that the night would pass without solution of the problem, the diplomatist Beverningk proposed the happy expedient of removing the barriers that confined the way, thus suffering both to depart at the same time. The Spanish ambassador afterward claimed the victory on the ground that his carriage occupied a position on the right of the thoroughfare, but the Frenchman equally proclaimed a triumph. The great scheme which Cromwell scemed to have in mind when he arranged for the capture of Dunkirk, and which came to naught on account of his death a few months later, is discussed in this volume. The huge profits which some of the trading companies of the time enjoyed are shown by the fact that the London East India Company sometimes attained to one or even two hundred per cent. of pro

SURGICAL STATISTICS OF WAR.

A fact about military surgery that has been repeatedly set forth in the columns of the Army and NAVY JOURNAL and that may have melancholy and NAVY JOURNAL and that may have melancholy and early demonstration in the present great European conflict is emphasized by Dr. Octave Laurent, surgeon of the St. John's Hospital, Brussels, who followed the treops in the Balkans for eleven months, and who has just issued a volume dealing with the fatality of modern fire arms and the problem of care for the wounded

troops in the Balkans for eleven months, and who has just issued a volume dealing with the fatality of modern fire arms and the problem of care for the wounded in modern battles, entirely from the viewpoint of the trained surgeon. This fact is that military surgeons cannot be improvised out of the ordinary surgeons of civil life and that to be really life saving in their efforts they must have seen special service and had particular experience with gunshot wounds and military conditions. All this may be said without in any way depreciating the splendid work of many civilian surgeons who have come to the front and nobly seconded the work of military surgeons during and after battles in many wars, notably in our own Civil War, where the limited resources of the Medical Department of the Army, owing to lack of development in time of peace, made it necessary to fall back largely upon the assistance of volunteer surgeons who went to the front with a very beautiful devotion of spirit and sacrifice of personal advancement in civil life and of personal comfort.

At the beginning of the Balkan War, Bulgaria had a population of about 4,300,000 and put into the field more than 500,000 soldiers. In the first war 30,000 were killed, according to the statistics of Dr. Laurent, and 53,000 wounded. In the second war 16,000 were killed and 62,000 wounded. Thus one-third of the effective force of the entire army, or three per cent. of the population of the country, were either killed or wounded. The deaths reached one in twelve of the whole army, one in four of the wounded, and one in a hundred of the entire population. In spite of the training of the soldiers and the years of service to which many had been subjected, the old proverb that it takes much more than his own weight in lead to kill a man in battle held true during the Balkan War. Altogether Bulgaria in the last war used 32,000,000 rife bullets and 27,000,000 shrapnel balls, so that scarcely more than one in 200 bullets found its human billet. Owing to their high veloc

more than half, at least 80,000, fell on the banks of the Bregalnitsa in the six days from June 30 to July 5. The remarks of a commentator on these figures whom Dr. Laurent quotes may be commended to those who care to indulge in gruesome prophecies of the casualties in the present war. This commentator says: "If you put a zero behind each of these numbers you will have some idea of the effective strength of the armies and the losses that must be presumed to take place in any war which would to-morrow set the armed forces of any two first class Powers of Europe on the fighting line before each other. There would be not less than 1,500,000 dead and wounded in the course of the first month," or about two-thirds of one per cent. of the population of the four principal countries engaged in war, Germany, Russia, France and Austria. Any such estimate does not take into account the losses in the Russo-Japanese War, in which the weapons in use were practically what are used now excepting the improvement that the ten years have given. No such ratio of killed and wounded was noted in the Manchurian campaign although there were frequent instances as in the assaults on Port Arthur where the Japanese fought with all the recklessness associated with Oriental fatalism. If any such proportion of dead and wounded should mark the first month of a campaign between two great Powers, there is little doubt that the prediction that the very deadliness of modern weapons would make wars impossible would come true.

IS THE CAVALRY BACKWARD?

"The change in firearms has almost entirely eliminated mounted charges from the battlefield, but the resolute mounted charges from the battieness, but the charges obstinacy of cavalry enthusiasts and supporters of the old theories has materially lessened the respect and concideration that should be given to cavalry." This is old theories has materially lessened the respect and consideration that should be given to cavalry." This is the uncompromising way in which Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th U.S. Cav., deals with one phase of the subject, "Rôle and Organization of Cavalry," which he discusses in the July Cavalry Journal. In our issue of July 18 we had room for only a brief mention of this very admirable historical essay, which has a peculiar timeliness just now at the opening of the gigantic struggle in Europe. In this paper the essayist seeks to

struggle in Europe. In this paper the essayist seeks to ascertain whether cavalry development ans followed consistently the development in the other arms of the service. After surveying the field since the time of Frederick the Great he finds that the cavalry of Europe is still trained in the school of Frederick, advocating the mounted charge as the first and last principle of cavalry action. European cavalry is generally supplied with some firearm, but has only vague and indefinite ideas as to its use. So strong is the hold of the "arme blanche" theories that Europe finds it almost impossible to cut the Gordian knot and adopt the principles illustrated by the latest wars. Tradition has persisted more strongly with the cavalry than with the other arms of the service. Though the tactics and drill of the infantry and artillery have entirely changed in the century and a half since Frederick the cavalry tactics and drill remain practically unchanged. In the battles of the last half century in which cavalry has engaged, the rifle, whether in the hands of troops supplied with horses or not, has dictated the character of the action. Assuming opposing cavalry of equal strength, if one side has dismounted to fight on foot—presuming the initial distance to be 600 yards or more—the mounted attack of its opponent ends in failure, if not complete disaster. In the days of Frederick mounted action, that is, the mounted charge, was the main role of the cavalry arm, and its organization, armament and instruction had that end in view. But now mobility, dismounted fire, alertness to take prompt advantage of the results of fire action, using mounted action as a part of the combination if favorable opportunity presents, these are the leading elements in cavalry battlefield practice tactics. It must be trained in mounted action and be ready to intervene mounted when the golden moment arrives. Reconnoissance, security and all the other minor operations of war vally, of course, continue to be an essential part of its duties.

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ot to receive a thorough testing provided that the war permitted to go through to a final issue decided by periority in arms, and not by the arrangements of

is permitted to go through to a final issue decided by superiority in arms, and not by the arrangements of diplomacy.

Whether the cavalry is being developed along the proper lines is a question that can be best worked out by just such frank technical discussions as that of Captain Hickok. Readers of the Army and Navy Journal, who perused the comprehensive accounts in our columns last year of the Cavalry camp of instruction at Winchester, Va., as well as the officers who took part in that camp, cannot but realize that the purpose of that camp was to prove the truth of the claim that "mounted action is the main rôle of cavalry." There can be little doubt that the character of the organization was adapted for making this rôle appear effective. If there ever was any opportunity in our Service for demonstrating theoretically this fact it was undoubtedly offered at this Winchester camp of instruction. There may quite reasonably be expressed a doubt whether all this instruction caused more than a few of the students to change their preconceived ideas in the matter of the main rôle of cavalry. Whatever may be said about the effect of this camp upon the officers attending it, there can be little question that it has promoted a wider study among our officers along the line of what is the proper function of cavalry in these days of changed arms and means of communication both on land and in the air, and it would not be surprising if this excellent review of the history of the cavalry during the last century and a half by Captain Hickok is one of the fruits of the stimulus imparted by the Winchester camp.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

May 1, 1915, is the date set for the opening of the International Military Tournament on the drill ground within the confines of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and will cover a period of ten days. The first three days are to be given over to a mounted military tournament, for which there are entries from military tournament, for which there are entries from practically all the prominent nations of the world. In case war does not prevent these will constitute cavalry tests which will be closely observed by horse breeders and military attachés from all parts of the world. Among the honorary directors of the tournament are: Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; Col. Walter L. Finley, U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. Moreton F. Gage, British Military Attaché; Capt. de Bertier de Sauvigny, French Military Attaché; Capt. de Bertier de Sauvigny, French Military Attaché; Col. Don Nicolas Urcullu y Cerijo, Spanish Military Attaché; August Belmont, D. T. Matlack, David M. Look and H. K. Busch-Brown.

The opening event on the first day is the steeple-chase, open to officers of all nations in uniform. This is to be followed by the rescue race, for enlisted men, U.S. Army or National Guard, and a jumping competition, open to officers of all nations, is the third event. The flat race, open to enlisted men, U.S. Army or National Guard, and the flat race open to officers of all nations following. The day will close with the competitive exhibition drill, open to permanent cavalry organizations of any regular army or national guard; eighty-five per cent. of the membership must be in line, service uniform.

A steeplechase for enlisted men; high jumping, open

cent. of the membership must be in line, service uniform.

A steeplechase for enlisted men; high jumping, open to the world, ladies or gentlemen to be in hunting costume or uniform; team jumping, open to officers of all nations in uniform, three men to each team; and troop horse competition, for enlisted men or National Guard, will occupy part of the second day. The mounted wrestling and the race to the sound of a gun, between officers of all nations, are of particular interest.

The officers international race to the sound of guns, he closing event of the second day, open to the officers on the active list of the army of any nations, riding ther own horses or government mounts.

The Roman race, at one-half mile, open to enlisted men and National Guardsmen, is the opening event of the third day of the tournament. The race is for one-fourth of a mile over two low hurdles. The mounted fencing, between enlisted men, and the charger competition, open to officers of all nations in uniform, will follow. The monkey drill will be competitive between teams of eight men and a leader, mounted. The contest will be decided on agility, training and the variety of exercises.

Cups and trophies will be offered for a number of

test will be decided on agility, training and the variety of exercises.

Cups and trophies will be offered for a number of special events, such as prize for cross-country riding, open to all officers of all nations in uniform, and the charger competition, for the training and breaking of charger in the international charger competition.

The international military team competition, the big event of the tournament, is open to one team of not more than four competitors from each country. One reserve is allowed. The competition is designated to bring out the most perfect type of cavalry horses. It is open only to officers on the active list, and is strictly confined to the use of army service mounts or horses personally owned by the officers riding them. The competition is divided into five tests, and must be included within four days. Each rider may enter two horses, but only one may be used in all of the tests.

FRONT ROYAL HORSE SHOW.

The Horse Show at Front Royal, Va., July 22-23, under the auspices of the Horse Show and Steeplechase under the auspices of the Horse Show and Steeplechase Association, was a wonderful success in every way, and it did wonders in advertising the Army Remount Depot and the agricultural station. The show was attended by large crowds, and as an extra attraction there were spirited drills by Troop I, 5th U.S. Cavalry, Lieut. Henry W. Baird in command, which won well deserved applause. The officers of the Association include the following President, Col. S. R. Millar, N.G. of Va.; vice president, E. L. Jones and Capt. W. W. Whitside, U.S.A.; general manager, Capt. Archie Miller.

of Va.; vice president, E. L. Jones and Capt. W. W. Whitside, U.S.A.; general manager, Capt. Archie Miller, U.S.A.; Veterinarian, Dr. J. N. Hornbaker, U.S.A.; executive committee, W. L. Jones, Capt. Archie Miller, U.S.A., and H. H. Reese, Department of Agriculture. Quite a number of horses from the remount depot won prizes, as noted below. In class three for brood mares Merry Lassie won third prize and Juastin the fourth. In the mule race Maud won first, Rebecca second, and Prince, of the 5th U.S. Cavalry, got third. In the pony race Gold Dust was the winner and Miss Laws won second prize. In the flat race of 600 yards Stowaway won second place.

The race for officers' chargers, lightweight, resulted as follows: First, Joe Kenner, Capt. Archie Miller, Q.M.

C.; second, Quiz, Lieutenant Baird, 5th Cav.; third, Actor, Lieut. H. D. Carlisle, 5th Cav.

Officers jumping in pairs: First, Tarry Not and Inventor II., Captains Whitside and Miller second, Agent and Defeat, Lieuts. H. W. Baird and J. Milliken.

In the hunters' steeplechase third prize was won by Stowaway, of the remount depot. In the jumping class, open to all, the second prize was won by Defeat, ridden by Lieut. J. Milliken, 5th U.S. Cav., and in the polo bending race the second prize was won by Lexington, of the remount depot. Class 21 for officers' chargers, heavyweight, resulted as follows: First, Tarry Not, Capt. W. W. Whitside; second, Inventor II., Front Royal Remount Depot third, Agent, Lieut. H. W. Baird; fourth, Out of Reach, Front Royal Remount Depot.

Third prize for green hunters was won by Inventor II., of the remount depot, and in the race for the combination class Admirable Doctor, ridden by Capt. Archie Miller, won third place. In the competition for pairs in harness John and Grace, of the remount depot, won third place. In the Cavalry race Knight of Elway, from the remount depot, won second place and Jane Randolph, also of the remount depot, won third.

THE BRITISH RESERVE FLEET.

The King of England went to Portsmouth July 18 to inspect his fleet assembled there. The vessels of the First, Second and Third Fleets, over 200 in number, with from 10,000 to 12,000 seamen and 5,000 marines,

First, Second and Third Fleets, over 200 in number, with from 10,000 to 12,000 seamen and 5,000 marines, steamed out of the anchorage into the Channel, passing the royal yacht at anchor near the Nab, and from her deck the King made his inspection. He afterward witnessed some exercises before returning to Portsmouth. Because of the size of the fleet the patrol destroyer flotillas did not assemble at Spithead, but the King steamed through their lines in the yacht at a position some miles to the eastward of the Owers lightship.

Four airships flew over from their stations under "Wing Commander" Captain Usborne, "Squadron Commanders" Woodcock and Waterlow, "Flight Commanders" Fletcher and Machworth. In addition to these there were twenty seaplanes. A squadron of eight airships will maneuver under the command of Wing Commander Samson. Says the Army and Navy Gazette: "The assembly of so many aircraft is unprecedented on such an occasion, and will afford opportunity for showing the development of the Royal Naval Air Service which has been brought about under the able administration of the Director of the Air Department and his staff since 1912, when four naval airmen gave an exhibition of their skill at Weymouth. In addition to the display of naval force, there is the personal aspect of the visit to-day to be considered. The King is a seaman, and will meet many persons he is pleased to remember as old friends and shipmates. He will be in the circumstances thoroughly at home, and while he takes a gracious and praiseworthy pride in his intimate connection with the navy, the sea service itself, both officers and men, will appreciate highly the honor bestowed upon it by the fitting compliment paid to its loyalty, energy and zeal."

The Gazette scoffs at the report that towers with aircraft guns are to be placed around. Portsmouth and at other places on the British coast. "Of what real use," it asks, "can they be against an aircraft invasion? The hostile machines will simply keep away from them unless the towers are to be

CLASS OF '84, U.S.M.A.

Following are the living members of the Class of 1884, U.S.M.A., which held its reunion at West Point in June: Waldo E. Ayer, Edwin B. Babbitt, Jackson C. Barron, William C. Beer, John B. Bellinger, Elisha S. Benton, Hugh J. Bowen, Denton E. Brome, Beaumont B. Buck, DeRosey C. Cabell, Richard C. Chapin, H. M. Chittenden, Edward B. Clark, James A. Cole, John Conklin, Strange N. Cragun, George O. Cress, John C. Davidson, Clarence E. Dentler, James R. DeWitt, Thomas B. Dreher, Edward C. Dunbar, Seth G. Ellegood, Stephen Clarence E. Dentler, James R. DeWitt, Thomas B. Dreher, Edward C. Dunbar, Seth G. Ellegood, Stephen M. Foote, Hugh J. Gallagher, Julian DeE. Garrison, William Gellatly, Edwin S. Gill, Cassius E. Gillette, Irving Hale, Thomas L. Hartigan, Everard E. Hatch, Biscoe Hindman, James B. Hughes, Grote Hutcheson, Madison M. Jayne, Constant E. Jones, John C. Kilbreth, John T. Knight, Fred A. Kribs, Eugene F. Ladd, Edward P. Lawton, Isaac N. Lewis, James A. Long, Thomas C. Looney, E. Montague Fairfax, Benjamin C. Morse, M. Niven, Robert H. Noble, Fred L. Palmer, Adam P. Pentz, George I. Putnam, Robert L. Randolph, Walton F. Rhoads, Wilds P. Richardson, James C. Sanford, Farrand Sayre, David C. Shanks, William L. Sibert, Samuel L. Shober, Louis A. Springer, Henry A. Stevens, Samuel D. Sturgis, Henry D. Styer, Charles A. Sweezy, Amos P. Stradling, Harry Taylor, Charles E. Tayman. Deceased members—Lemuel J. Alston, George B. Anderson, Edgar C. Beede, Edward G. Brannock, Powhatan H. Clarke, Charles L. Corthell, Frank E. Dodge, David DuB. Gaillard, Thomas H. Hartswick, John C. Hays, Robert L. Preston, Robert G. Proctor, Ernest S. Robins, Wendell L. Simpson, James H. Temple, James K. Thompson, William C. Wren.

Associate members—Thomas Beer, Richard Cameron Beer, Beaumont B. Buck, jr., Bichard Norman Chapin, Carroll Cabell, Powhatan H. Clarke, jr., John French Conklin, Dwight Booker Cragun, James Bell Cress, John C. Morse, jr., Govan J. C. Davidson, John Andrew Eugene Dentler, Robert Gellatly Dentler, Clifford Ladue Dunbar, David St. Pierre Gaillard, Hugh Paschel Gallagher, Douglas Hamilton Gillette, William King Hale, Irving Hale, jr., Irving C. Hartigan, Ray Hartigan, Leonard W. Hartigan, John Everard Hatch, Samuel Young Knight, John T. Knight, fr., Charles O'Ferrall Knight, Alexander Knight, Fred D. Kribs, Alson M. Kribs, Richard W. Lewis, George F. Lewis, Alson M. Kribs, Richard W. Lewis, George F. Lewis, Alson M. Kribs, Richard W. Lewis, George F. Lewis, Alson H. Sterner General Lewis Malton Francis Rhoads, ir., William Ol

Bethel W. Simpson, William Delp Styer, Charles Wilkes Styer, John Bellinger Thompson, Casper Morris Thomp-

son.

The secretary-treasurer's report for 1909-1914 shows that the class association owns eight \$100 6% Gold Bonds. At the unveiling of Gaillard's tablet Colonel Babbitt spoke as follows:

"'84: We gather here to-day as a token of respect and admiration.

"34: We gather here to-day as a token of respect and admiration.

"Nothing I can say would add a tithe to the fame of the classmate whose name appears on the tablet before us. Davy of himself has written his name in everlasting letters in the minds of men. But with us, his classmates, even before this great work came to him, his loving personality inscribed his name upon our hearts.

"Year by year, as our members dwindle, someone of 34 will stand here as we are now and remember more the dear classmate than the great engineer.

"It has always seemed to me that no matter how great the mind and personality, he who did not win the hearts, but only the minds, of his associates failed in a requisite of greatness.

"Davy warmed to him the minds and hearts of all who knew him.

"A few weeks ago Dick Richardson gathered together

"Davy warmed to him the minds and hearts of all who knew him.

"A few weeks ago Dick Richardson gathered together a number of the class in Washington where some spoke of Gaillard with sadness. Dick objected—to few men, he said, did great opportunity come; to Davy it appeared, and he was equal to the task and passed over the divide in the fulness of victory. No greater could come to any man."

DIRIGIBLES IN WARFARE.

Jerome C. Hunsaker—Journal of the Franklin Institute, France developed the first practical dirigibles, but has until recently concentrated her energy chiefly upon aero-planes, with the result that at the present time the French army is estimated to have between 500 and 1,000 French army is estimated to have between 500 and 1,000 aeroplanes in service. These aeroplanes are, morover, of types that represent the highest development in aeroplane design. On the other hand, Germany, realizing the menace of this aerial force and the impossibility of duplicating it, has recognized the possibilities of the dirigible and given liberal support to the development of the ships of Count Zeppelin and Major von Parseval. Great sums have been spent and many lives have been lost, but the reward has already come. The German Great sums have been spent and many lives have been lost, but the reward has already come. The German army now possesses a splendid fleet of twenty-five airships, representing the highest development in airship design. At the same time France has brought her fleet of airships up to eighteen, and Germany has some 200 military aeroplanes with a large civilian reserve. It has become a race for the supremacy of the air between two great Powers whose capitals lie within the radius of action of aircraft from each other.

England has recently joined the race for supremacy, and, apparently realizing that it is too late to overtake her Continental rivals by the mere multiplying of units, has directed every effort toward the development of air craft superior in design to the existing types. Foreign machines have been purchased liberally, and an aerodynamic laboratory and an experimental air craft factory have been built.

The dirigible operating in clear weather at an altitude

has directed every effort toward the development of air craft superior in design to the existing types. Foreign machines have been purchased liberally, and an aerodynamic laboratory and an experimental air craft factory have been built.

The dirigible operating in clear weather at an altitude of some 5,000 feet is fairly safe from gun fire and yet not too high for a trained observer to detect the movements of large forces on the ground, general features of fortifications, number and type of ships in a harbor, presence or absence of bridges and railroad tracks. The dirigible can stop its motors and float slowly above ground it is desired to observe. The aeroplane cannot perform such service except by circling above a given area, thus reducing its fuel supply and future usefulness. A dirigible, unlike an aeroplane, is fitted with wireless telegraph for both sending had receiving messages, and may keep in constant communication with its base. The radius of action in a calm of large rigid airships may be 2,000 miles, and medium-sized non-rigid ships 1,000 miles, and an endourness of the fact of th

decked battleships. Bombs and torpedoes will burst on the surface of such decks, turret roofs, etc., and do local damage, but probably will not injure any vital parts. A ship is a small target to hit from the altitude of 5,000 feet, which is required by day to be safe from gun fire. At night an airship may pass low over a ship, but in war time no man-of-war will show lights, and, unless the moon be bright, the dirigible has small chance of finding the ship.

It seems that the principal function of the dirigible in naval warfare is to supplement the work of scout cruisers, and that its offensive powers would rarely be called upon.

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cruisers, and that its offensive powers would rarely be called upon.

In attempting to pass through waters in which mines have been laid a dirigible could possibly conduct counter mining operations. A dirigible can also give warning of the presence of submarines, and, if required, could rid a passage of these dangerous craft by launching bombs upon or near them. For this duty the dirigible may pass at a very low altitude, as she has little to fear from a submarine boat, unless the latter be running on the surface. a submarine boat, unless the surface, surface.

Dirigibles will not revolutionize naval warfare, but may play an important, if auxiliary, part in it.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SUPTLETY IN WAR.

The experiences of the United States troops in their fighting with the Filipinos are drawn upon extensively by Fleet Surg. C. Marsh Beadnell, of the British navy, to illustrate the employment of subtlety to get the better of one's enemies, both in nature and in war. One incident is that of some Filipino insurgents occupying a stretch of sparsely wooded ground who had for a long time defied the American shrapnel. As a final resort General Wheaton aligned his Infantry in such a manner that it commanded the edges of the wood. The Cavalry then charged through the center and drove out the Filipinos, who, endeavoring to double back along the outskirts, were at once picked off by the infantrymen. On skirts, were at once picked off by the infantrymen. On the other hand, Surgeon Beadnell describes the following specimen of native strategy which he says he witnessed. Saturday, March 25, 1899, had been spent by General Wheaton, U.S.A., in shelling some field forts on the Tuliajan River. One of these forts was erected on a railway bridge which spanned the river and the other two were on the far bank. The capture of this bridge with the fort was insperative, as it was the only means offered the General of getting his transport across the water. On Sunday morning wreaths of blue smoke could be seen rising from the fort, so the Yanks guessed that the rebels were cooking their food and meant to stay. Wheaton, seeing a frontal attack to be out of the question, determined to try a lateral one. Col. Harry C. Egbert, 12th U.S. Inf., was detailed with about 150 men to undertake this. Compass in hand, the gallant Colonel led the way througa the jungle, and after about two hours struck the river well above the forts. A raft was improvised to ferry over the arms and ammunition, and then began the march down stream on the opposite side of the river. Wheaton's guns got louder and louder as the little force wended their way through the thick bush.

Slowly and cautiously Egbert advanced his men, well deployed in the direction of the forts. Wheaton's shells

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Slowly and cautiously Egbert advanced his men, well deployed in the direction of the forts. Wheaton's shells now ceased to screech overhead, a sign that the little band of men were getting close to the forts. Pht!—a man lurches forward and drops dead. Pht! Pht! Pht! the colonel and twenty other braves fall. "By God, we are ambushed!" is the anguished cry. "Down on your bellies, every man, and crawl for shelter!" For ten minutes, which seemed like hours, the flankers groveled while the "phtting" Mausers and brass-sheathed Remingtons ripped up the soil around. Then came the boom! burr-rrh! bang! of Wheaton's shells as they whizzed overhead and burst among the enemy. Heads were gingerly raised, and there, less than 500 yards off, were the Filipinos in full retreat. The railway bridge was now captured, but with the sacrifice of a gallant colonel and a score of men. It was in this move that the unfortunate Prince Löwenstein was shot. There were only two forts, for it was discovered that the one on the bridge was a dummy. The cunning little Filipinos, knowing that the Americans would try to outflank, had during the night made a counter move and outflanked the would-be outflankers, leaving smoldering fires of damp wood and pitch in the forts to give them the appearance of being still occupied.

Another incident showed the refined cunning of the Filipinos. A small gunboat was making a reconnoissance of the Rio Grande River, but the followers of Aguinaldo

night made a counter move and outflanked the would-be outflankers, leaving smoldering fires of damp wood and pitch in the forts to give them the appearance of being still occupied.

Another incident showed the refined cunning of the Filipinos. A small gunboat was making a reconnoissance of the Rio Grande River, but the followers of Aguinaldo had winded the expedition and set a trap. A wire hawser was laid diagonally across the river in such a way that it lay on the bottom, but could at a moment's notice be tautened up so as to lie just below the surface. When the gunboat had passed over the hawser and reached a point about a mile above a heavy fire from one of the Filipino field forts compelled it to retire at full speed down stream. The hawser, meanwhile raised, was struck at an acute angle and the gunboat beached herself on the mud banks.

The inhabitants of Mafeking in the South African war used the cunning of a monkey to warn themselves of danger from Boer shells. A monkey belonging to the Protectorate regiment used to watch the big Boer gun from the summit of his perch and when he saw the puff of the gun would slide down the pole and crawl under his box. After the shell burst the intelligent animal would sally forth from his shelter, reclimb his lookout and watch for the next shot. So trustworthy were the ape's movements that women and children and even cats and dogs would fly for shelter as soon as they saw it shinning down the pole. The Boers generally made use of black powder and, owing to the long ranges at which their heavy field pieces were fired, the sound of the gun arrived many seconds before the projectile. On a calm, still day, Dr. Beadnell timed the flight of some segment shell that were fired from the Magersfontein kopjes, about 5.500 yards distant, and which fell around the British. The following is an average of the shots: Saw smoke of gun, no seconds after; shell struck ground twenty-four seconds after. Thus there was nearly half a minute in which to run for shelter after the actual firing

men into their trenches as soon as they heard the first gun, leaping out again as had been their wont after the shell explosion, only to be greeted by the explosion of the second shell in the very midst of them, the sound of the second shell having been drowned by the bursting of the first shell. Surgeon Beadnell's discussion of this very interesting subject appears in the May Journal of the Royal United Service Institution of London.

HOW EUROPE MOBILIZES.

A distinguished Army officer stationed in New York described for the Sun the process of mobilization in European countries.

en war comes the reservist drops his pen or his shovel or whatever tool he may be using and without more ado hastens to the front. He has served in the army before, is really a veteran. He has known during

more ado hastens to the front. He has served in the army before, is really a veteran. He has known during the days of peace just to what regiment and in just what city or post he belongs. And he makes all possible speed for that post. I suppose that not more than forty-eight hours would be required to mobilize the entire French army. Germany is equally fast, while Russia and Austria, in military circles, are not supposed to be so well trained.

"War is a business with the Continental citizens and everything gives way to preparations for it. When the reservists are called out nothing interferes with their progress to their stations. The railroads are theirs and private business and pleasure stop. The government simply takes possession of what it wants. The reservist starts at a minute's notice, without gun, uniform or equipment of any sort. On his arrival at the mobilization camp a big bundle is thrown at him. It contains everything he needs. He puts on his clothes, shoulders his rifle and, presto, the civilian has disappeared and the trained soldier stands ready for war. Over here we have no conception of the celerity with which it is all done. "One of the most interesting parts of the operation is how the military authorities keep track of the eligible men. In every village, town and city lists are kept and the men who are on the reserve list must keep the authorities informed of their addresses. Then when the call to colors comes thousands upon thousands of automobiles, horses, motorcycles and now even aeroplanes carry to each man the order to join his regiment. Sleeping villages are awakened as by a Paul Revere, horsemen passing through deserted streets shouting the word that the reservists are wanted for duty. Before morning an army is on the move.

"In all countries in the war zone where government ownership does not exist all public utilities are seized and converted to the use of the government. Everything possible is done to speed the civilian soldier on his way to the front. Reservists who leave the co

of the mobilization problem is a ministry secret in each country.

"Naturally France and Germany will mobilize on the frontier, which is small and shut off on either end by Switzerland and Belgium, neutral nations.

"On the north Germany has a great advantage over-Russia in mobilizing, because it has three railroad lines which can be used to convey troops as against Russia's one. If the Germans want to they can mobilize at the north and cut off Russian Poland and part of Galicia before the Russians know what is happening."

THE INTRENCHING TOOL AS A SHIELD.

That the intrenching tool of the soldier can be made a valuable shield against rifle fire is the contention of Major G. H. J. Rooke, of the Leinster Regiment, British army, who maintains that as at present used the intrench-ing implement has the defects of lightness and its wooden handle. The latter he would correct by using a hollow steel helve, preferably of helical spiral tubing. For the blade the ordinary shovel or turf-cutting spade gives blade the ordinary shovel or turf-cutting spade gives the limit of size required. It should be only slightly convex and not too pointed. Made of the best steel plate, three-sixteenths inch in thickness, it would if stuck in the ground at a slight angle be proof at 250 yards. It has been found by experiment that under similar conditions even the present implement only one-eighth inch in thickness will resist the bullet now in use at 300 yards. The pattern proposed, when stuck in the ground as far as it will go, gives nine inches of cover over eight inches wide. The weight of such implement in its carrier, exclusive of the helve, would not exceed 3 lbs. 12 ozs. The tool would be carried so that the convex blade would cover the abdomen, the pick resting upon the sternum, also to some extent protecting the heart. The helve would be carried as now attached to the bayonet scabbard. As things are now the tightening of the belt would bear rather too much on the stomach, but when tightened over a curved steel plate the presure would be distributed and equalized all over the abdominal area.

How this instrument could be used for protection in

but when tightened over a curved steel plate the pressure would be distributed and equalized all over the abdominal area.

How this instrument could be used for protection in a fire zone he illustrates by taking the case of a section in the firing line whose next advance would bring them into the decisive zone. The even numbers or rear rank men would transfer their implements to the odd numbers, who would then rush, covered by the fire of their comrades. Each of those rushing would be wearing his own implement while at the same time carrying the other ready for use in his left hand like a shield. Throwing himself down at the end of the rush in the usual way, he would drive the pick end of the tool into the ground in front of him, and fitting together his own implement would proceed to dig behind the cover thus improvised. But this is not all, for he then has to make a second shelter for his even number, altering the position of the shield accordingly. As soon as this too is ready, at a signal, usually the next rafale from the supporting guns which smothers that portion of the hostile trenches opposite them in a cloud of bursting shrapnel, the even numbers rush, covered by the fire of the odd numbers, and throw themselves into the shelters, which they find ready for them, each with shield in front. At the next rafale it would be the turn of the even numbers, who therefore, seizing their comrades' shields as well as their own, repeat the process. Here comes in the psychological

factor, for ipso facto this advance of the even numbers deprives the odd numbers of the head cover afforded by their shields. This leaves them not only almost unprotected, but also without any implement to improve such cover as still remains. In such plight each of them has every incentive to advance once more, the moment his even number has got a shelter ready for him. The supports as they come up now find a series of shelters ready dug, and have only to stick their shields in front of them as head cover.

"A further advantage is that the

ports as they come up now find a series of shelters ready dug, and have only to stick their shields in front of them as head cover.

"A further advantage is that the greater the number of casualties, the more implements will be available for use by the supports and reserves as they arrive. The implements when used as shields would normally be left in their webbing carriers, which could be stained to match the color of the background before going into action by being rubbed with the end of a charred stick or rolled in the mud, while in the case of a green or neutral background no change would be necessary." The use of the intrenching tool as a shield suggests to the British officer that it will go far toward solving the three problems involved in the frontal attack to-day against the high-power modern rifle: (1) How partially to neutralize the effect of the defender's fire till adequate cover is available; (2) how to obtain adequate cover with the utmost rapidity so as to allow of the development of a covering fire sufficiently effective to enable the firing line to advance; (3) how to insure the continuous advance of the firing line at a maximum rate of speed, thus giving the attack to some extent the character of a surprise. This discussion is found in the June Journal of the Royal United Service Institution of London and is accompanied with illustrations showing how the implement is carried.

INFANTRY TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

"A higher training and greater individual ability are ssential to-day for Infantry than for any other arm. I is more difficult, and it takes a longer time to train Infantry to any standard of efficiency to-day than to bring any other arm to a corresponding standard."— Infantry Journal motto.

If "Can Do" knows anything about Infantry he ought to appreciate the truth of this motto. Anyone knows that, given a scheme of training for a period of time, the men of an organization will reach different degrees of efficiency. Why not advocate retaining only the

of efficiency. Why not advocate retaining only the officers and men of an organization who show real Infantry instruction and handling ability, and use them to instruct and train young short-term enlistment men for a possible reserve? This would develop our real Infantry brains and at the same time send back to civilian life men with from a month to a year's instruction by picked Regular Infantry instructors. Our best prospect for national military preparedness is to develop and use the pick of the Regular Infantry to instruct and handle short-term training enlistment men.

These short-term men will not be perfectly trained infantrymen, but they will be by the length of their enlistment term mall be the time they are willing to give us, and that will be from one month to one year. This enlistment time is a case of what we can get, not what we want. We want plenty of men more than we want a long term. We of the Infantry should take our lessons from to-day. Practical educational schools have long courses and short courses. They do not claim that you can get as much from the short course as you can from the long course man is often used to instruct the short course man.

The real question is, Will Infantry preparedness for

both, and the long course man is often used to instruct the short course man. The real question is, Will Infantry preparedness for national defense be helped by the short-term training enlistment? With the Regular Infantry believing, realizing and affirming that to-day they require more time and greater individual ability to reach efficiency than any of the other arms, should they not use every effort to get the short-term training enlistment, with the idea of cutting down the training time in a possible war by the length of the short training enlistment in peace, and of building up individual ability to train and handle Infantry by giving your retained instructors new pupils every six months?

WITH TROOPS.

WHAT IS A SEAMAN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I followed the sea for a good many years, and more an half a long life time ago I served in the U.S. Navy. During that extended period I have—as is natural—seen many changes. In the aggregate great progress has been made in the Service, though in some respects we have "advanced with a retrograde motion." For instance, in those early degenerate days the schoolmaster was abroad in the land, but he drew the line at the sea; such

in those early degenerate days the schoolmaster was abroad in the land, but he drew the line at the sea; such a thing as a Carabao dinner, with its hysterical consequences, was undreamed of; if an officer had a friend come aboard ship to visit him he could be welcomed with something having more horsepower than aqua pura; and the expression "maritime correspondence school" would have provoked both wonder and ridicule.

Such of my early contemporaries among the officers as remain on the active list have long since attained the dignity of the embroidered visor; indeed, a number of them are to be found among the rear admirals. Of the remainder some are dead, some have left the Service and some have retired—for age, for physical disability, at their own request and (a few) via the "Plucking Board," that autocratic body which "moves in a mysterious way, its wonders to perform."

And the enlisted man of to-day is a very different character from his predecessor of forty years ago. And this brings me to what, in the rambling and garrulous fashion of old age, I am trying to get at. Will not some of your nautical readers favor me with a definition of a naval seaman—a definition sufficiently comprehensive without being too cumbersome? The seaman—like the commissioned officer—must in these days be—more or less—a sabe todos. Formerly we had marines, but now we have also sub-marines. Then there are such innovations as aviation, wireless, torpedoes, competitive practices, advanced ordnance and pedagogy. I have heard it hinted that manicure specialties are to be added to the curriculum, but I do not believe this rumor.

Something over a generation ago I served in one of our small gunboats with a lieutenant (now commander,

retired) whom I found a genial and interesting shipmate. Until I met him I never realized the value of an apt quotation nor the abounding joy of genuine Irish wit. I have not seen him for many years, but he will always remain a pleasant memory with me. I am sure that he would not recall the name of Andrew Plank Walker, nor even that of "Matthew" Walker, its inevitable corruption in those days of "wooden walls" and sails.

One day this officer had occasion to summon aft old Angus Johnston, our Scotch captain of the forecastle. When the matter in hand had been disposed of Johnston was asked to give his idea of a good seaman. His reply was: "Well, sir, it's one that can hand, reef and steer; heave a proper lead; keep a good anchor watch in a bad roadstead; and replace a spar when it don't say how in the books." We thought that a pretty good definition, and so it would be now for a merchant seaman serving in a "windjammer." But it is archaic for a naval seaman, who no longer concerns himself with handing, reefing or replacing spars. He has, however, much additional required of him, and I trust that some of your nimble-witted readers will furnish the desired definition.

A. PLANK WALKER.

P.S. and N.B.—Next week I am going into the woods trout fishing. Isn't that a prospect to "warm up the cocktails" of any man's heart? I don't expect to see a paper while I am away, but in three or four weeks when I come out of the woods I shall eagerly look over my JOURNALS to see if someone has not supplied me with a handy definition of a naval seaman.

A. P. W.

TRAINING INFANTRY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Success in battle is the ultimate object of all military

Success in battle may be looked for only when the training is intelligent and thorough."
"Fighting battles in detail is the most frequent cause

of defeat."

"In all modern armies infantry is, in virtue of its

"In all modern armies infantry is, in virtue of its numbers and importance, the principal arm."

Evidently we must practice combat exercises. We must practice combat exercises intelligently, so that it will be easy for all to understand the what, the why, the how and the anticipated result of the thing we are going to do.

Thoroughness means we must do combat exercises until we can habitually and quickly form "a correct grasp of the situation and a definite plan of action" which we know the training of the command permits of being carried out. The more generally the rank and file of a command can do this, the quicker and better a command will be at concerted action, i.e., team work.

Fighting battles in detail may to a certain extent come from poorly trained men, but it is really the fault of the commander in not having practiced his officers in combat exercises requiring concerted action.

A principal arm is the arm from which you expect most of your results in battle. You would naturally have your best training and best trained officers in it.

Infantry officers should be trained to instruct intelligently, by many and repeated combat exercises, officers and troops in the correct and proper tactical handling of a command, "according to circumstances and the nature of the terrain," with especial reference to securing the concerted action of the whole—i.e., team work.

Assume that the above is the qualification of an officer. In training an infantry officer there is nothing that will take the place of duty with troops. On company duty he learns by doing it how to instruct and handle men. He will learn this best if his men really need instruction; this will be when three-fourths of his company are six months' short training enlistment men. Commanding a battalion he finds out how to co-ordinate the units of a command.

The best training for the larger command is secured by putting the company officer in command of a battalion strengthened by a machine-gun platoon and a mounted detachment, acting in defense and off

While the German Emperor is actively engaged in tearing up treaties and scattering their fragments to the four winds of the heavens, Secretary Bryan, with cheerful optimism, is asking the Senate to ratify a new cheerful optimism, is asking the Senate to ratify a new batch of treaties, to be ignored when occasion requires as he has ignored our treaty with Mexico when it suited his convenience. These treaties provide that differences arising between the signatory Powers that cannot be adjusted diplomatically shall be submitted for investigation and report to an international commission of five members; that the investigation shall consume one year, and that during this time there shall be no hostilities. It is strange that Mr. Bryan and his school cannot understand that so long as there is no disposition to force an international dispute to the point of war peace will be preserved, treaty or no treaty. When two nations get fighting mad, or the real or supposed interests of one or the other are to be promoted by war, treaties will be ignored as they have been ignored by both Austria and Germany in our recent experience. The path of diplomacy has been over broken treaties.

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Sheridan arrived at Manila Aug.

The Army transport Sheridan arrived at Manila Aug. 5 with twenty-four officers and 302 casuals.

The transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco for Manila Aug. 5 with Majors Patterson, A.G. Dept., Gallagher, Q.M.C., Dean, M.C., Symmonds, 7th Cav., Smith, P.S.; Captains Hannay, Q.M.C., Demmer, Denton, M.C., Barnes, 2d Field Art., Frohwitter, C.A.C., Leonard, 24th, Childs, 25th Inf.; Chaplain Livingston, 7th Cav.; Lieutenants Wood, McKellar, M.C., Yeman, M.R.C., Johnson, 4th, Nelson, 7th Cav., Sessions, Pendleton, C.A.C., Reed, 2d, Hanlon, 8th, Strelinger, 24th, Crusan, Denson, Frank, 25th Inf. Hawaiian recruits: Company E, Signal Corps, 2; Company I, Engineers, 1; 4th Cavalry, 16; 1st Field Artillery, 76; Coast Artillery Corps, unassigned, 43; Infantry, 2d 3, 25th 2; casuals, Company I, Engineers, 1; line, 15; two Army nurses, female. Philippine recruits: Signal Corps, 3; unassigned, Cavalry 19, Field Artillery 68, Coast Artillery Corps 35, Infantry, white, 604, colored 11; casuals, post noncommissioned staff 3, Hospital Corps 39, Quartermaster Corps 7, Signal Corps 11, line 14.

The authorities of the Pennsylvania Military Academ at Chester, Pa., have asked that a Cavalry officer the detailed as military instructor at that institution, at they make a specialty of maintaining a squadron cavalry. They would prefer a graduate of West Point.

Five or six of the Army transports now at Galveston will be used in furnishing relief for Americans in Europe.

Lieut. Col. William P. Burnham, 10th U.S. Inf., has been ordered to command the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry on Oct. 1, vice Lieut. Col. André W. Brewster, Inf., relieved.

Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d U.S. Cav., has been appointed captain of the Army rifle team to shoot at Sea Girt, N.J., next month, in the National Divisional Matches, Competition A.

Matches, Competition A.

The indications are that no trouble will be experienced in filling the vacancies in the recently created Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. Already seven or eight applications for detail as students in the corps have been filed by lieutenants from the line of the Army. Seventeen officers have been detailed as military aviators from those who have been on aviation duty with the Signal Corps previous to the organization of the Aviation Section. This leaves forty-three vacancies to be filled in the section. As fast as the applications are approved officers will be detailed to aviation service. However, it will be about a year before any vacancies will be created in the line of the Army by these details as vacancies only occur when officers become aviators in the section.

At the meeting of the executive board of the Red

At the meeting of the executive board of the Red Cross Association, held in the office of Surgeon General Gorgas, of the Army, it was decided to request the Secretary of War to detail ten Army medical officers to serve with the Red Cross in the European war. It planned to send the officers to Europe in a ship which the Red Cross proposes to charter for the trip. As there is some question as to the authority of the Secretary to detail Army officers to serve with the Red Cross in this capacity. The Secretary will, it is understood, submit the question to the Judge Advocate General before detailing officers for this service. The medical officers of the Army would only be of great assistance to the Red Cross expedition, but would have an opportunity to collect important information in practical army sanitation and taking care of the wounded in actual warfare.

In an interview appearing in the Evening Post Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., holds the unusual view that Italy must join the war within a week's time, not as a partner of the Triple Alliance, but as an ally of France and Russia. Italy must take this step, he says, and hold the Austrians in check for the salvation of the Balkans, which are already threatened by Turkey and are to be the prey of the Turks unless the Austrian navy can be kept from the shores of Greece. Admiral Mahan regards the present war as one of calcuby Turkey and are to be the prey of the Turks unless the Austrian navy can be kept from the shores of Greece. Admiral Mahan regards the present war as one of calculated aggressiveness of Germany, and an inexcusable act. He ventured the opinion that the absence of the German Emperor from Berlin at the time of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia was an act cleverly designed to deceive. "The cause of this predetermination to war is to be found in the growing strength of Russia on recovering from her war with Japan. With the known deficiencies of French armaments, which were recently admitted, the moment was auspicious for striking down France and Russia before they regained strength. The motives are to be found in Austria's apprehension of the growing Slav power in the south and that of Germany concerning Russia on the east. The British fleet, which is superior to that of Germany, has the power to prevent all commerce under the German flag, and, by blockade, to close against neutrals all the rivers properly German except those emptying into the Baltic. The British fleet is not strong enough to divide for blockade in both Baltic and North Seas. The Rhine, emptying through neutral Holland, cannot be blockaded. If the first German rush proves indecisive or prolonged, the financial pressure thus in the power of Great Britain may determine the issue, or may force the German fleet to fight, in which case the issues will be determined by battle. Italy likewise owes it to herself to declare war against her recent allies. In co-operation with France, and with Greece reinforced by the two American battleships just purchased, she can doubtless maintain the balance of maritime power in the Mediterranean, prevent the Turks giving their expected support to Germany, keep quiet the Bulgarians, if these are so ill-advised as to purpose a diversion in favor of Austria, and, in brief, consolidate the opposition of the Balkan states to Austria-Hungary, whose ambitions are notoriously inconsistent with those of Italy." As for the questio

her fleet in the Baltic is not tenable. The Russian fleet with only eight pre-dreadnoughts and no dreadnoughts with only eight pre-dreadnoughts and no dreadnoughts and battle cruisers—however much of an absurdity that type may be—is negligible. Germany could achieve nothing with her fleet in the Baltic, for it is a principle of warfare that under modern conditions no nation can afford to waste its navy in operations against fortifica-

How overwhelming is the naval force Great Britain and France can bring against Germany can be seen from the following. Germany has 37 battleships, Great Britain and France 89; Germany 9 armored cruisers, Great Britain and France 56. Of light cruisers, Great Britain and France have 84, against Germany's 39. Of torpedoand France have 84, against Germany's 39. Of torpedoboat destroyers, Great Britain and France have 301, against Germany's 142. Of torpedoboats, Britain and France have 223, against Germany's 47; and submarines, Great Britain and France have 146, against 27 of Germany. The present position of the warring powers as regards battleships built of all classes, including battle cruisers, is as follows: Great Britain, 68; Germany, 37; France, 21; Austria, 11; Russia, 8. In completed battleships the British navy is still equal to those of Germany and the United States combined. Great Britain at the end of last year had 38 armored cruisers, France 18, Germany 9, Austria 1, and Russia 6. Great Britain has 72 light cruisers completed, Germany 39, France 12, Austria 6, and Russia 8. Of torpedoboat destroyers built Great Britain has 218, Germany 142, Russia 105, France 83, Austria 19. In torpedoboats, excluding those twenty years old, Great Britain has 70, France 153, Germany 47, Austria, 47, and Russia 25. In submarines, Great Britain has 76, France 70, Germany 27, Austria 10, and Russia 25. Taking the total of warships of Great Britain and France they have 899, against Germany's 301. Austria has 153 vessels and Russia has 167 vessels, but these vessels are not of much avail under present conditions. The strength of the fleets of Great Britain and Germany in commission in the waters of northern Europe, according to the latest information in the Naval Annual of 1914: British navy, 42 battleships, 25 cruisers; Germany, 24 battleships, 4 battleships and 5 cruisers, and France had 16 battleships and 6 cruisers. Austria had 4 battleships and 6 cruisers. Austria had 4 battleships and 6 cruisers. boat destroyers. Great Britain and France have 301.

Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons Aug. 7 that there had been no fighting and no losses of any kind other than had already been officially made public. Mr. Churchill said: "Apart from the loss of the small Mr. Churchill said: "Apart from the loss of the small British cruiser Amphion and the German mine-laying Koenigin Luise, there has been no other fighting and no other loss as far as we are aware. On Wednesday a flotilla of torpedoboat destroyers while patroling the upper reaches of the channel found the Koenigin Luise laying mines. The destroyers pursued and sank her. About fifty of her crew, which probably numbered 120 or 130 men, were humanely saved by the crews of the British destroyers. The Amphion continued to scout with the flotilla, and while on the return journey was blown up by a mine. The indiscriminate use of mines not in connection with military harbors or strategic positions and the indiscriminate scattering of contact mines about the seas might, of course, destroy not only warships but peaceful merchant vessels under a neutral flag and possibly carrying supplies to a neutral country. This use of the mine is new in warfare and deserves the attentive consideration not only of those who engaged in war, but of the nations of the civilized world. The Admiralty is not at all alarmed or disconcerted by this incident." The Admiralty reports on the sinking of the British cruiser Amphion as follows: "In the course of reconnoitering after the German mine layer Koenigin Luise was sunk this morning the cruiser Amphion struck a mine and foundered. The forepart of the British ship was shattered by the explosion, and practically all of the destroyers before the Amphion went down. Twenty German prisoners of war who were confined in the forepart of the ship were killed. The line of mines was probably laid by the Koenigin Luise before she was sunk. They extend from Aldsburg Ride to latitude 52.10 north, longitude 2.25 east." British cruiser Amphion and the German mine-laying

Army and Navy officers both active and retired now Army and Navy officers both active and retired now in Europe have been directed to report to the Ambassadors of the country in which they are located. By this arrangement the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy will be able to detail them as observers with the army in the war, provided the governments of the warring nations will grant permission. Aside from the nary will be able to detail them as observers with the army in the war, provided the governments of the warring nations will grant permission. Aside from the military attachés there are now on duty the following student officers in France who are due to be relieved on Oct. 1: Capt. F. H. Pope, Q.M.C.; Lieut. William S. Martin, 4th Cav.; Capt. N. E. Margetts, 6th Field Art.; Lieut. A. T. Bishop, 6th Field Art.; Capt. W. A. Castle, Inf., and Lieut. Carl Boyd, 3d Cav. The following officers are now in Paris studying the French language and were to be detailed to serve with organizations of the French army in the arm of the service to which they belong: Lieut. F. W. Honeycutt, 3d Field Art.; Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, 3d Field Art.; Capt. J. W. Barker, 3d Inf.; Capt. A. M. Miller, 11th Cav.; Lieut. J. G. Quekemeyer, 13th Cav.; Major M. J. Henry, Q.M. Corps, and Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav. Capt. Berkeley Enochs, 27th Inf., is in Germany and was to have been assigned to a company of the German army. The naval attachés in Europe are Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, Berlin; Comdr. Powers Symington, London, England; Lieut. Comdr. Charles R. Train, Rome; Lieut. Comdr. Samuel I. M. Major, Paris, France, and St. Petersburg, Russia, and Lieutenant Commander Graham is on his way to Vienna, departing on the Tennessee.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 5 introduced S. 6217, the Militia Pay bill. Sometime ago Secretary of War Gar-rison sent to the chairmen of the military committees of the Senate and House the bill in the form in which it was introduced by Senator Chamberlain. The Secretary has not made it part of his legislative program, but simply sent it to the committees for consideration. This is the bill that was agreed to at a conference between the members of the General Staff, officers of the Division of Militia Affairs and the legislative committee of the National Guard Association. It is not probable the bill will receive much much consideration at this session of Congress, as there is an agreement in both the Senate and the House not to take up any new legislation until the next session. At the beginning of the short session of Congress the advocates of the bill will make an effort to secure its passage so it may become a law before the expiration of this Congress.

United States Navy officers on Aug. 6 took charge of all wireless stations along the coast. It had been dis-covered that the oversea wireless station at Sayville was transmitting war code messages to and from German cruisers near New York waters. United States revenue cruisers near New York waters. United States revenue and Navy vessels have established a patrol in the North River and at the Narrows to halt the liner Vaterland if she should attempt to depart without clearance papers, and also the vessels of any other Powers should it be necessary. A fleet of the U.S. Navy is under orders to concentrate on the North Atlantic coast to protect American commerce and prevent "unneutral" acts by belligerents in American waters. The wireless station at Tuckerton, N.J., has been placed in charge of Lieut. C. B. Platt, U.S.N.

Orders were sent Aug. 5 to the commander of every revenue cutter from Eastport, Me., to Seattle and Nome, Alaska, to give every possible assistance to customs officers to avoid violations of the proclamation. The oncers to avoid violations of the proclamation. The cutters' cruising grounds cover every mile from Maine to Galveston and up the Pacific coast. For the present their officers and men will act in conjunction with the customs officials in port. If there are reports, however, of strange expeditions in the windings of the coast where there are no collectors and if the smuggling of arms is attempted the cutters will be sent out on patrol duty to search the seas.

The Tribuna of Rome, Italy, publishes a report on Aug. 6 that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, Aug. 6 that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which were said to have been captured by the French, have arrived at San Salvatore, near Messina, Sicily. One of the German officers in an interview said that while the Breslau was shelling the French naval station at Bona, Algeria. sinking ships in the harbor and destroying the castic and some houses, the Goeben bombarded Philippeville, further along the coast. He added that the two cruisers were subsequently pursued by a British squadron. that the two cru British squadron.

The President on Aug. 7 sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lieutenant colonels to be colonels, Everard E. Hatch, Inf., unassigned; David C. Shanks, Inf., unassigned. Majors to be lieutenant colonels: Int., unassigned. Majors to be lieutenant colonels: David J. Baker, jr., Inf., unassigned, and Benjamin A. Poore, Inf., unassigned. Captains to be majors: William Newman, 1st Inf., and Frank A. Wilcox, Inf., unassigned. First lieutenants to be captains, John C. Chambers, 4th Inf., James Regan, 9th Inf., and Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf. Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Robert E. O'Brien, 27th Inf., and Richard F. Cox, C.A.C.

The report recommending the retirement of 1st Lieut. Lovick P. Pinkston, U.S.M.C., on account of physical disability has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy. It was made effective on July 28. This case has been pending in the Navy Department for about two years. Lieutenant Pinkston has been under the treatment of specialists for that time and has spent thousands of dollars in an effort to recover from his physical disability. He is known as an officer of exceptional ability.

Secretary Bryan and General Chamorro, the Nicaraguan Minister, on Aug. 3 signed the treaty under the terms of which the United States are to pay \$3,000,000 to the Central American republic for the perpetual rights to an inter-oceanic canal and naval bases in the Gulf of Fonseca. The present treaty only includes the Nicaragua Canal route, Fonseca Bay and Little and Big Corn Islands. The Platt amendment is left for future consideration

While some hopes were expressed that the projected Cavalry camp at Winchester, Va., might be held this year, Secretary of War Garrison has finally decided that it be abandoned. The necessity of keeping a number of troops of Cavalry in Colorado owing to troubles among the miners and employers was a factor in the final determination to abandon the camp.

permanent board to develop a system of cost accounting for the Navy has been appointed. It consists of Capt. B. C. Bryan, Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson and Paymr. D. V. Chadwick. This board is under instructions to work in with the commandants of the navy yard in developing a system.

No schedule for the time of the return of the battle-ships of the Atlantic Fleet from Mexico has been arranged. Orders have been issued for the relief of the Texas, Louisiana and Minnesota from service in the Mexican waters, and others will follow as soon as the yards can take care of the ships.

In the event of a general European war, even should Japan become involved, the Panama Canal will be available for the passage of any ships of war of contending nations. This decision was made by Secretary Garrison

Major General Commandant Barnett, U.S.M.C., is absent from Marine Corps headquarters on his annual leave, during which time Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole is acting commandant of the corps.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Everard E. Hatch, Inf., U.S.A., unassigned, promoted colonel July 29, 1914, by the retirement of Col. Thomas W. Griffith, 17th U.S. Inf., was born in Maine July 15, 1859, and is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of June, 1884, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 18th U.S. Infantry. His first duty after graduation was out on the promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 18th U.S. Infantry. His first duty after graduation was out on the frontier in Montana, being stationed at Fort Assinniboine, and later at Fort Hays, Kas. He was on college duty at Orno, Me., and was promoted first lieutenant, 18th Infantry, in June, 1890. After serving at Fort Ringgold, Texas, on college duty at Fort Rain, N.Y., and at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, he was promoted captain, 18th Infantry, in April, 1898. He served with the second detachment of expeditionary forces to the Philippines and with the 8th Army Corps in the Spanish-American War. He participated in the assault and capture of Manila in August, 1898, and was with the expedition to Hoilo in December, 1898, and was also with his regiment at the capture of Iloilo in February, 1899. Colonel Hatch also took part in the engagement of Jaro, in the Philippines, Feb. 12, 1899. He was subsequently, among other duties, at Fort Douglas, Utah, and Fort Whipple, Ariz., and in May, 1903, he was ordered to the Philippines again for duty. He was promoted lieutenant colonel March 11, 1911, and was assigned to the 26th Infantry. He served at Niobrara, Neb., 1904-5; was in command of Fort McIntosh, Texas, October, 1905, in command of Fort McIntosh, Texas, October, 1905, to July, 1906, and weat to the Philippines for his third tour of duty there in June, 1907. During that tour he was in command of Camp Wilhelm at Tayabas, and also of Camp Daraga at Albay. His last post of duty was at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The following promotions in the U.S. Army were announced this week:

at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The following promotions in the U.S. Army were announced this week:

Lieut. Col. David C. Shanks, Infantry unassigned, to colonel Aug. 4, vice Col. Edwin F. Glenn detached.

Major Benjamin A. Poore, Inf., to lieutenant colonel, Aug. 4, vice Lieut. Col. André W. Brewster detached as Inspector General.

Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Infantry unassigned, to major Aug. 5, vice Major George B. Duncan, 9th Inf., etc.

detached.
First Lieut. J. S. Chambers, 14th Inf., to captain
July 29, vice Capt. William Newman, 1st Inf., promoted.
First Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 9th Inf., to captain
Aug. 5, vice Capt. Clenard McLaughlin, 21st Inf., de-

tached.
Second Lieut. Robert E. O'Brien, 27th Inf., to first lieutenant July 29, vice 1st Lieut. John S. Chambers, 4th Inf., promoted.
Second Lieut. Richard F. Cox, C.A.C., to first lieutenant Aug. 2, vice 1st Lieut. James R. Campbell, C.A. C., resigned Aug. 1.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Ralph L. Bateman, son of Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, 14th U.S. Inf., was married to Miss Carolyn Rass-musson, of Grafton, N.D., July 29, 1914, at Fort Bliss,

Miss Anna Gladys Collins, daughter of Mrs. LeRoy Collins, and sister of Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 15th U.S. Collins, and sister of Lieut. Robert L. Collins, 15th U.S. Cav., was married to Mr. Albion Wadsworth Warren at the bride's home, 238 Pleasant street, Laconia, N.H., July 29, 1914, the Rev. John L. Shively officiating, using the double ring service. An improvised altar had been arranged of ferns and palms with yellow pansies under an arch of green. The color note of the floral decorations was vellow. Mr. Alexander R. Lamb, organist of the Congregational Church, played the selections. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Lieut, Robert L. Collins, 15th U.S. Cav. The bride's gown was of white embroidered Japanese crêpe trimmed with duchesse lace, and her veil of rare old point was arranged in cap form with orange blossoms. The bride's bouquet was of white sweet peas. The maid of honor, Miss Marie Busiel, was gowned in white lace appliqué with yellow girdle. Two little nieces of the bride, Sue and Grace Soule, led the procession as flower girls. After the ceremony a reception was held and breakfast was served. Miss Alice Busiel presided at the coffee urn. Six young ladies from the High School served refreshments. The bride's gift to her maid of honor was a pendant of topaz and pearls, and those of the groom to his best man and ushers, Mr. George Mayo and Mr. Guy Booth, white ties with gold pins set with pearls. Mr. and Mrs. Warren left at noon and will be at home after Oct. 1 at 238 Pleasant street. About 100 guests were present.

In the chantry of Grace Church, New York city, Aug. 5, 1914, Miss Emily Chapin Coye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William James Coye, was married to Capt. Norton Ellsworth Wood, 5th U.S. Field Art, son of the late Brig. Gen. E. O. Wood, U.S.A. Captain Wood has just returned from a year's service as Military Attaché of the American Embassy in Madrid. The bride, who had no attendants, wore a slightly trailing white taffeta gown trimmed with old lace and a white tulle picture hat trimmed with artillery roses, and carried a bouquet of artillery red roses. Her brother, Dudley Coye, of Ne Cav., was married to Mr. Albion Wadsworth Warren at the bride's home, 238 Pleasant street, Laconia, N.H.,

Otis about Aug. 14.

Miss Charlotte Reichmann, daughter of Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, 25th U.S. Inf., was married at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., July 28, 1914, to Lieut. Livingston Watrous, 25th U.S. Inf. Lieutenant Watrous and his bride will spend their honeymoon in Japan and will return to Schofield Barracks, where both Lieutenant Colonel Reichmann and Lieutenant Watrous are stationed.

Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Ward Thoron were married on July 27, 1914, at Colorado Springs, Colo. Mrs. Thoron before her marriage to Mr. Thoron was Miss Ellen Warder. She is the eldest of the three daughters of Mrs. Warder and the late Mr. Benjamin H. Warder. She was until three years ago a leader in the young married circle of the capital, Her

home was the handsome colonial residence at 1741 K street. Major Leonard distinguished himself for bravery during the Boxer uprising in China, where he lost an arm. He was graduated from Cornell in the class of 1898, and is a member of the Metropolitan Club. Major Leonard and his bride will be in Washington about Oct. 1.

Leonard and his bride will be in Washington about Oct. 1.

Several hundred guests witnessed the wedding of Miss Mary Tormey and Ensign Daniel J. Callaghan, U.S.N., attached to the torpedoboat destroyer Truxtun, which was a brilliant event at St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic Church in Oakland, Cal., on July 23, 1914. The high altar had been lavishly decorated with graceful palm branches and blossoms, the pretty effect being heightened by the numerous candles. The bride wore a charming gown of white satin trimmed with rare old point lace. Her tulle veil was draped in the cap effect, held in place with a cluster of orange blossoms and a band of pearls, and fell to the hem of her long court train, where it was fastened with true lovers' knots of blossoms. Lilies of the valley in a shower formed the bouquet. Miss Rose Marie Callaghan, a sister of the groom, acted as maid of honor, and was gowned in pink charmeuse with a tunic of lace. The four bridesmaids, Miss Margaret Durney, of Alameda; Miss Margaret Sullivan, of San Francisco; Miss Aileen Rourke and Miss Adele Lucke, of Oakland, wore pink taffeta. Ensign Milton H. Anderson, of the Truxtun, was the best man, and the ushers were Ensign V. D. Chapline, of the Paul Jones; Ensign D. S. McQuarrie, of the Truxtun, and Lieut. W. R. Scofield, of the Jupiter. A reception and supper followed the ceremony at the Hotel Oakland, where the decorations were of pink sweet peas, roses and lilies.

Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Tillman, U.S.N., announce the engagement of their daughter, Frida, to Mr. Laurence S. Frazer, of Nashville, Tenn. The wedding will take place this fall.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mason, of Sierra Madre, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Mason, of Sierra Madre, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Katherine Fielding, to Lieut. Alfred L. Rockwood, 12th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place in October.

The marriage of Miss Kathryn Urquhart Donaldson and Lieut. John R. Baxter, 11th Inf., son of Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, Q.M. Corps, took place Aug. 4 at the residence of the bride's brother, Capt. James B. Kemper, 11th Inf., at Texas City, Texas. Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, chaplain of the 22d Infantry, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter will be at home at Texas City after Aug. 15.

A notable event of New Orleans, La., a few days

Kemper, 11th Inf., at Texas City, Texas. Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, chaplain of the 22d Infantry, officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter will be at home at Texas City after Aug. 15.

A notable event of New Orleans, La., a few days ago was the wedding of Miss Marguerite Maginnis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Maginnis, and Lieut. Philip Seymour, U.S.N., which was celebrated at the home of the bride's parents on St. Charles avenue. Mrs. Maginnis, wearing a lovely gown of white lace, combined with pale blue taffeta, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. George B. Penrose, Mrs. Peter F. Pescud, Mrs. Thomas Gilmore, Mrs. Joseph Maurin and others, and after the ceremony by members of the bridal party. The spacious reception rooms of the home were prettily decorated throughout with a quantity of palms and ferns and huge clusters of cut flowers. The ceremony was performed in the large drawing room, under a bower of palms and dainty fern, Rev. Father Madden, S.J., officiating. An orchestra played the march from "Lohengrin" as the bridal party entered. The drawing room was exquisitely decorated with palms, maidenhair fern and white roses. An aisle for the bridal party was formed of white enameled posts supporting clusters of marguerites and lilies and tied with large bows of tulle, and between each were tall wicker baskets filled with flowers. On tall pedestals about the room were candelabra holding lighted tapers. In the smaller reception room were pink roses and ferns and in the dining room the cohor scheme was green and white. A silver bowl in the center of the table held white peonies and lilies of the valley with fern, and tulle streamers from the chandelier were studded with marguerites. The bride was given away by her father, and wore an exquisite gown of white charmeuse, with an overdress of tulle. The wais twas combined with real lace, and similar lace covered the long train draped from the shoulders. The bridal veil was held with orange blossoms, and she carried an arm bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. T

were many guests entertained for the wedding, including the large family connection of the bride and more intimate friends of the family.

One of the prettiest weddings of the season in Alfred, Me., took place at the Congregational Church July 29, when Miss Margaret L. Kimball, daughter of the late Lieut. Frederick C. Kimball, 5th U.S. Inf., and of Mrs. Bertha Kimball, was married to Mr. George R. Gardner, of Brunswick. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends by William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College. Mr. Gardner is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gardner, of Brewer, and is a graduate of Bowdoin College. Colurabia University, and last year received his M.A. degree and for the past three years has been principal of Brunswick High School. The bride has been a resident of Alfred for several years, a graduate of Alfred High School and of Elmira College. Elmira, N.Y., in class 1914. The church was beautifully decorated in green and white, with a bank of green at the back of the church, firs and evergreen being largely used, interspersed with cut flowers of white. The bride wore embroidered crèpe de Chine and veil caught up with knot of forget-me-nots, and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. She was given in marriage by her mother. The matron of bonor was Mrs. John T. Fagan, of Portland. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen Ammerman, of Brooklyn, N.Y., a classmate of the bride; Miss Katherine Fall, of Somersworth, N.H., a classmate of the bride; Miss Barbara Nelson, of Portland, and Miss Margaret Hewey, of Alfred. The best man was Henry D. Evans, of Augusta, a classmate of the prosanth, of Brunswick; Mr. Sweet, of Lisbon Falls; Mr. Sewall Titcomb, of Kennebunk, and Mr. Edward Titcomb, of Alfred. The gift of the groom to the bride was a necklace set with tiny diamonds and pearls; to the best man cuff links, and to the ushers scarf pins. The gifts of the groom to the bride was a necklace set with tiny diamonds and pearls; to the best man cuff links, and to the ushers

of the church, where the newly married couple received their friends. They left Alfred immediately for a trip of several weeks, and will then return to Brunswick, Me., where they will reside.

The engagement of Miss Marjorie Craig, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth, to Lieut. Ralph Hospital, 13th U.S. Cav., is announced.

The wedding is to take place in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. James Waring Wood announce the riage of their daughter, Margaret Allen, to Mr. Ro Carlisle Powell, Aug. 3, 1914, at Brookside, Poughkee, N.Y. Mr. Powell was formerly connected with the Aland Navy Journal, and is a member of the 7th N.Y.

The engagement has recently been announced of Miss Louis Lionberger, of St. Louis, to Mr. John Austin Amory, of Boston, Mass. Mr. Amory is a brother of Lieut. Charles B. Amory, 9th Cav., U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Douglas, Ariz.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., retired, who Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradtord, U.S.N., retired, who has been ill with dropsy, died at Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 4, 1914. He was born in Maine July 22, 1844, and entered the Navy as a midshipman, U.S. Naval Academy, Nov. 27, 1861. He was graduated from the Naval Academy the Navy as a midshipman, U.S. Naval Academy, Nov. 27, 1861. He was graduated from the Naval Academy Oct. 25, 1865; was promoted ensign Dec. 1, 1866; master March 12, 1868; lieutenant March 26, 1869; lieutenant commander Nov. 30, 1878; commander March 26, 1889; captain March 3, 1899; rear admiral Nov. 23, 1904, and was retired July 22, 1906, for age. During his various services he was credited with two months and twelve days' sea service in sloop-of-war John Adams in the summer of 1862, and with two months and twenty-five days' sea service in the U.S.S. Marblehead in search of the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee in 1864. He received the Congressional Civil War medal awarded to officers the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee in 1864. He received the Congressional Civil War medal awarded to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who participated in engagements and campaigns deemed worthy of commemoration. Among other assignments during his active service Admiral Bradford served in the Swatara, of the West Indian Squadron; in the Rhode Island, the flagship of the North Atlantic Station, in 1866; in the Iroquois, of the Asiatic Station, in 1867, as watch officer and navigator; in the Delaware, Asiatic Station, 1869-70; and at the Torpedo Station, Newport, I.I. He was navigator of the flagship Wabash, on the European Station, in 1873, and watch officer of the Franklin, on the same station, in 1874-5. Following this assignment he was instructed officer. Among subsequent duties he was executive officer and was also engaged in preparing new Navy Regulations, organizing a naval electrical department, and served as the first avail inspector of electric lighting. He was a member of many technical boards, and was detailed as assistant to the Bureau of Navigation in November, 1887. Admiral Bradford was in command of the Bennington, on the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and European Stations, 1891-3, and participated in the Columbus celebrations in Spain and Italy, 1892, and in the naval review in the United States in 1893. He was in command of the Montagonery, of the North Atlantic Station, 1896-7, and was not acaded his commission as Chief of Bureau in April, 1898, and requested sea duty, but his resignation was not acaded in the Columbus celebrations in Spain and Italy, 1892, and in the naval review in the United States in 1893. He was in command of the Montagonery, of the North Atlantic Station, 1896-7, and was not acaded his commission as Chief of Bureau in April, 1898, and requested see duty, but his resignation was not acaded in 1809 and was also a member of the general board on war plans. His last sea duty was in command of the Third Squadron of the Atlantic State of the Bu

Med. Dir. Charles H. White, U.S.N., retired, who died at his home at Centre Sandwich, N.H., on July 26, was born at that place on Nov. 19, 1838, and received the degree of M.D. from Harvard in 1862. He was appointed

an assistant surgeon in the Navy on Dec. 26, 1861, and during the Civil War served at the Chelsea Naval Hospital and on the steam gunboat Huron and the monitor Lehigh in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, at the Naval Academy and also on the ironclad Roanoke. Later he served at a number of hospitals and on various vessels, being promoted to medical director in June, 1895, and was on duty in the Museum of Hygiene in Washington from 1897 until 1900, when he was retired from active duty on attaining the age of sixty-two years.

An old and valued soldier on the retired list of the U.S. Army died in Cork City, Ireland, July 21, 1914, in the person of Post Q.M. Sergt. Denis Lane. The deceased had served thirty years and two months on the active list, and began his service in the 3d Infantry. He was a former crack shot of the Army, and for twenty-seven years was a non-commissioned officer. He was known as a good duty doing and conscientious soldier.

Mr. Anthony Joseph Walsh, father of Mrs. Snow, wife of Lieut. Kneeland D. Snow, Ist U.S. Inf., died at his home, 2325 Humboldt street, Denver, Colo., on July 28, 1914.

Eleanor C. Hooper, widow of Major William B.

Eleanor C. Hooper, widow of Major William B. ooper, U.S.A., and mother of the wife of Capt. Fred. Perry, U.S. Coast Art., died suddenly Aug. 5, 1914, San Francisco, Cal.

in San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, died at five o'clock p.m. Aug. 6, 1914, in the White House at Washington, of Bright's disease. She had been unconscious for four hours, except twice, when she rallied sufficiently for two or three moments to recognize the President and their three daughters at the bedside. In the room at the time, besides the President and the three daughters, were P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., the White House physician, who has had complete charge of the case, and Mrs. Wilson's nurse. Mrs. Ellen Louise Axson Wilson was born in Rome, Ga., the daughter of the Rev. Edward Axson. Miss Axson and Mr. Wilson were married in Savannah, Ga., June 24, 1885. She was active in various movements for the betterment of the condition of women, but not in woman suffrage. She was instrumental in having Congress do away with the slums of Washington, and when this cast hundreds of women adrift in the streets Mrs. Wilson led a movement that reclaimed many of these unfortunates. Numerous letters of condolence have been received.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Mrs. Sinclair, widow of Gen. William Sinclair, is at Asbury Park for the month of August.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Colby M. Chester, of Washington, are spending some time in Rye, N.Y.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. F. C. Hecox, 7th U.S. Inf., at Grand Rapids, Mich., July 22, 1914.

Major J. T. Crabbs, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crabbs will be located for the next month at Hyde Manor, Sudbury, Vt.

Major J. T. Crabbs, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crabbs will be located for the next month at Hyde Manor, Sudbury, Vt. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Reynolds, U.S.N., have a cottage at Bayside, L.I., where with their family they are spending the summer.

Col. John D. Hall, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall are spending the summer at Bar Harbor, Me., and are guests at The Louisburg.

First Lieut. Eugene R. West, U.S.A., retired, is among the Americans in London waiting an opportunity to return to the United States.

Mrs. William Thornwall Davis and small son are spending August at Eagle's Mere, Pa., with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Kurtz, U.S.N.

A son was born to the widow of Capt. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, U.S.A., on Aug. 3, 1914, at Lexington, Ky., one week after the death of the Captain.

A son, Walter Williamson Merrill, jr., was born to the widow of the Williamson Merrill, Jr., was born to the widow of Capt. R. H. Townley, U.S. N., is sojourning in Bar Harbor and Sorrento, Me., where she has been since the middle of June.

During the absence of Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. H. O'Rear on leave, their quarters at Fort Crockett, Texas, are being occupied by Capt. and Mrs. E. R. Heiberg.

Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., and Mrs. Parker, who have been at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, left Aug. 2 for Fishers Island, N.Y., to spend several weeks there. Major Evan M. Johnson, jr., U.S. Inf., has availed himself of three months' leave, and during his leave his address will be Post Office Box 38, Algonac, St. Clair county, Mich.

Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre, accompanied by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. L. Faison, 5th U.S. Inf., motored

Capt. and Mrs. S. M. De Loffre, accompanied by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. S. L. Faison, 5th U.S. Inf., motored to Montreal last week and were guests over Sunday at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

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Mrs. W. Gorman Gambrill, of Fort Logan, Colo., is entertaining her father, Dr. William Richeson, of St. Paul, Minn., and niece, Miss Richeson, of Indiana, during the month of August.

Lieut. and Mrs. Noble J. Wiley and two children, who have been spending the summer in Plattsburg, N.Y., left Aug. 1 for Fayetteville, Ark., to pack, pending an assignment to a regiment.

Mrs. J. C. Townsend, wife of Lieut. J. C. Townsend, U.S.N., was the guest of honor at a dinner-dance given by Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Norris at the Corinthian Yacht Club of Cape May on July 29.

Mrs. James G. Field, wife of Medical Director Field, U.S.N., from U.S. Naval Hospital, Annapolis, Md., and her sister, Miss Field, from Dallas, Texas, are in Atlantic City for the month-of August.

Mrs. James Charlton Whittall announces the marriage

Mrs. James Charlton Whittall announces the marriage her daughter and 1st Lieut. John Quincy Adams, S.M.C., on July 31, 1914, in New York. Owing to the family of the groom being in deep mourning only latives were present. relatives

relatives were present.

Mrs. Mayo, wife of Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. H. R. Wing, and her sister, Mrs. J. Brown, of New York, left Washington Aug. 2. They will spend the month of August in the mountains of Virginia.

Mrs. Alvin K. Baskette, wife of Captain Baskette, Q.M. Corps, left Jeffersonville, Ind., this week to spend the remainder of the summer at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. She will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Runnels at their home in Chandler Heights.

Miss Heather Rayter is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Homes in Chandler Heights.

their home in Chandler Heights.

Miss Heather Baxter is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hosmer, of Brookline, Mass., at their summer cottage on Block Island, N.Y., where she will spend several weeks. Miss Margaret Baxter is visiting Admiral and Mrs. J. D. Adams, U.S.N., and their daughter, Mrs. Kearny, at their summer camp, North Hero, Vt.

Ensign Walter A. Edwards, U.S.A., was registered at the Casino. Newbort. R.L. last week.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Victor Blue are occupying a cottage at Monterey, Pa., for the season.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Oscar W. Griswold, 18th U.S. Inf., at Texas City, Texas, July 25, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. Hollis Winston, U.S.N., is spending a month's leave with his parents at their home in Asheville, N.C.

A daughter, Mary Elise Besse, was born at Spencer, Iowa, on June 25, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. J. R. Besse, U.S.R.C.S.

A daughter, Mary Enge Besse, was born at Spencer, Iowa, on June 25, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. J. R. Besse, U.S.R.C.S.

Major Thomas H. Jackson, Corps of Engrs., and Mrs. Jackson are spending the month of August in Charlevoix and Weguetousing, Mich.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John R. Edwards and their son, Lawrence Edwards, are at the D'Wolf Inn, Bristol, R.I., for an indefinite stay.

A son, David Kneeland Andrews, was born to the wife of Ensign George A. Andrews, U.S.N., at Wanwatso, Wis., July 28, 1914.

Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Le Hardy, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, Julius Caesar Le Hardy, jr., at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., July 30, 1914.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills spent the past week-end as the guests of the Governor of New Jersey and Mrs. Fielder at Sea Girt, N.J.

Mrs. Henry Percy, widow of Medical Director Percy, U.S.N., left Warrenton, Va., on Aug. 1, for the Plains, Va., for the remainder of the summer.

Miss Ruth Moody, daughter of Capt. Thomas M. Moody, retired, has returned to Atlanta after an extended visit in south Georgia and Savannah.

Mrs. Michie and Miss Margaret Michie, wife and daughter of Major Robert E. Lee Michie, U.S.A., are spending several months at Carter Hall, Warrenton, Va. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James Brattle Burbank, who are spending the summer in Pittsfield, Mass., have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. Ellis Knowles, of Pensacola, Fla.

The Boston Herald for Tuesday, Aug. 4, publishes a nicture of Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., to-

The Boston Herald for Tuesday, Aug. 4, publishes a picture of Rear Admiral Alfred T. Mahan, U.S.N., together with an article "Italy's Position in the Triple Alliance."

Mrs. Abram Claude, wife of Lieutenant Claude, U.S. N., and little daughter are spending the summer with Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Claude, at 9 St. John street, Annapolis, Md.

Miss Dorothy Gray Brooks, of Washington, is the guest of Miss Dorothy Taylor at the country home of Naval Constr. and Mrs. W. D. Taylor, "Grasdale," Louisa county, Va.

Mrs. William Wade Dudley has been visiting in Fort Snelling and Washington, D.C., for the past two months, and is now located in the Laureate Hall, 435 West 119th street, New York city.

A meeting of the Commandery of California, M.O. L.L.U.S., will be held at headquarters, 1013 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1914, at 1:30 p.m.

Capt. Will L. Pyles, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pyles were hosts at a large dinner at their quarters at Fort Adams, R.I., last week in compliment to Mrs. M. Smith, of New York.

M. Smith, of New York.

Mrs. John C. Fremont, widow of Rear Admiral Fremont, U.S.N., is spending the summer at her farm in New Jersey, where her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hull, of New York, have recently joined her.

Lieutenant Vollensi, of the French army aviation corps, fell from a distance of several hundred feet while maneuvering over the field at Juvisy. The plane crumpled and the officer was pinned under the wreckage. He died almost instantly.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. John H. Upshur, who are spending the season at the Crawford House, White Mountains, N.H., were interested spectators at the tennis tournament held at the Crawford Notch Lawn Tennis Club there last week.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest A. Greenough and Master Allen Greenough, who are now at Fort Ward, Wash., will leave for New York Aug. 1, where they will spend part of a three months' leave. They will also stop over at Montreal, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, Los Angeles and San Francisco before returning to Fort Ward, Nov. 1.

Ward, Nov. 1.

The Misses Elizabeth and Catharine Porter, daughters of Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., who with their mother are spending the season at Bar Harbor, Me., figured prominently in the women's tennis tournament at the Swimming Club there last week, both being excellent players.

excellent players.

Capt. Mark Brooke, U.S.A., Mrs. Brooke, and little daughter will sail for the Philippines on the transport leaving San Francisco Oct. 5. Mrs. Ruggles, widow of General Ruggles, U.S.A., who is spending the summer at the Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., and her daughter, Miss Alma Ruggles, will also sail by the same transport to join Lieut. Francis Ruggles at Manila.

A bronze tablet in money of the late Cap. William

A bronze tablet in memory of the late Gen. William Ames was unveiled at St. Stephen's Church, Providence, R.I., on July 12, having been placed by the Massachusetts Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. The tablet bears the inscription, "To the memory of William Ames, 1842-1914, colonel of the 3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Brevet General, U.S.V."

1914, colonel of the 3d Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Brevet General, U.S.V."

A reception was given recently at Madison Barracks, N.Y., for Col. and Mrs. C. M. O'Connor by their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Burleigh, an additional honoree being Miss Marion O'Connor. An orchestra played throughout the evening. On the lawn a tarpaulin was stretched and two rooms of the house were also used for dancing. Mesdames Kirby and Smith presided in the dining room, assisted by the young ladies of the garrison. Mesdames Stayer and Upham had charge of the punch bowl. En route to Madison Barracks Col., Mrs. and Miss O'Connor visited Washington, Atlantic City, New York and West Point and will return to Chicago early in the fall.

The old home of the late Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Ninth street, New York city, passed out of the hands of the General's family Aug. 1, 1914 in a foreclosure sale. As there was no one present to bid the property up for the Sickles family, the plaintiff, the Bowery Savings Bank, secured it on a single bid of \$104.850, which is almost \$45,000 less than the latest valuation placed upon it by the city for taxation purposes. The judgment against the property was \$96,833, exclusive of taxes and other liens, totaling \$10,444. The building is four stories, on a plot 52 x 100, and was owned and occupied by the late General Sickles from the early '80s until his death a few months ago.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Naile, U.S.N., has taken a cottage t Ventnor. N.J., for the summer.

Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Eu-me Leutze, U.S.N., was at Narragansett Pier, R.I., st week.

st week.

Mrs. Greene, wife of Capt. Lewis D. Greene, U.S.A.,
spending the month of August at Greenwich Inn, Sound
each, Conn.

Mr. Howard Banks, secretary to the Secretary of the Navy, arrived at Asheville, N.C., Aug. 4, accompanied by Mrs. Banks.

Miss Elizabeth McLean, daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., is spending some time in Warrenton, Va.

Mrs. Cushman, of Boston, is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Homer B. Grant, at Fort Adams, R.I.

Col. Eugene O. Fechét, U.S.A., will return to his permanent winter home at Eustis, Lake county, Florida, about Aug. 25, after spending a few weeks in Detroit, Mich. Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Marsh, who were recently in Venice, Italy, have started for the Tyrol, and their relatives in this country are anxiously waiting to hear news of them.

Lieut. Theodore S. Wilkinson, jr., who has been spending several weeks at Narragansett Pier, R.I., with his mother, Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson, of Washington, D.C., has returned to duty.

has returned to duty.

Mrs. Pollock and Miss Beatrice Pollock, wife and daughter of Comdr. Edwin F. Pollock, U.S.N., are visiting Mrs. Victor Kauffmann, of Washington, at her summer camp in New Hampshire.

Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson, of Washington, was hostess at a dinner of twelve covers for her son, Lieut. Theodore S. Wilkinson, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Florida on July 25, at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston.

da on July 25, at Narragansett Pier, R.I.

Mrs. Robert R. Ralston, wife of Captain Ralston,
U.S.A., and little daughter, Constance, accompanied by
Mrs. Ralston's mother, Mrs. Constantine Chase, left
Washington on Aug. 3 for Atlantic City, N.J.

Capt. John S. Marshall, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs.
Marshall returned last week to their home, 2912 Pine
avenue, Berkeley, Cal., after a nine weeks' absence to
the Atlantic coast. Dr. Marshall was in attendance
for a part of this time upon the great National Medical,
Surgical and Dental Associations which held their meetings in Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Rochester, N.Y.
Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Norris entertained at a dinner on

ings in Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Rochester, N.Y.
Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Norris entertained at a dinner on
Aug. 2 at their summer home in Cape May in honor
of their house guest, Mrs. J. C. Townsend, wife of Lieut.
J. C. Townsend, U.S.N. Others present were Capt. and
Mrs. Robert Sewell, U.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. Andrew
Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Joyce Sewell, Mr. and Mrs.
Randolph Justice, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Grey, Mr. and
Mrs. Langdon Lea and Mr. Harry Barclay, all of
Philadelphia.

Myron T. Harrick, the American Advanced

Philadelphia.

Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador, has cabled to the War Department in Washington for permission for Major Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Military Attaché at the American Embassy; Major Morton P. Henry, Q.M.C., Capt. Frank Parker, 11th Cav., also Military Attaché; Capt. Francis H. Pope, Q.M.C., Lieut. B. B. Somerville, U.S.A., and four other graduates of West Point, all of whom are on leave, to accompany the French armies as military observers.

Friends of Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., who was in Vichy, France, when last heard from some two weeks ago, are somewhat concerned as to how the General is faring during the war. While not in the best of health, General Butt had improved considerably, and is probably one of the keenest observers of the French movements. The General for years has attended the maneuvers in peace times in France and Germany, and now he has the opportunity to witness real fighting.

Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans, son of the late Rear

maneuvers in peace times in France and Germany, and now he has the opportunity to witness real fighting.

Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans, son of the late Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, is concerned about the welfare of a number of relatives of his who are sojourning in Europe at the time of the war crisis, his brother-in-law and sister, Capt. Charles C. Marsh, U.S.N., who were in Venice recently, starting for Tyrol, according to a letter received in Newport recently. His cousin, Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., is Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in Berlin. Another cousin is Mrs. von Muller, wife of the German Naval Attaché at the German Embassy in London.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., told a large assemblage of Harlem negroes on Aug. 2 that the present European war was the most unjustifiable in its causes that he had ever read of in the history of the world. The General spoke before the Equity Congress of New York, formed in 1910, to help the colored race.

"You might be better off," said General Miles, "if there were a recognized nation of colored people which they could call their own. We never can tell what the future may bring forth, but perhaps the intelligence of under the past few years by your race may be utilized as a great civilizing force for the great black belt of Africa with its 160,000,000 of inhabitants, which need the intelligence of such teachers and missionaries as your race has already raised up in this country."

"One of the most interesting women illustrative of the class with which we are dealing." says the Evening

belt of Africa with its 160,000,000 of inhabitants, which need the intelligence of such teachers and missionaries as your race has already raised up in this country."

"One of the most interesting women illustrative of the class with which we are dealing," says the Evening Sun of New York in an article on home cooking, "is Miss Kate M. Bradley, of 503 West 121st street, daughter of the late Col. George W. Bradley, of the Quartermaster's Department of the U.S. Army and on the staff of General Grant during the Civil War. 'I was born in Baltimore,' announced Miss Bradley, 'and until I was sixteen years old I never had two birthdays in the same place. That's the way in the Army, you know!" It seems that when she was very young Miss Bradley was dangerously ill and the after effects were lasting. Her father died and she came North to earn a living for her mother and herself. But illness and being jerked from one town to another had resulted in education of the sort that makes teaching impossible. All her life Miss Bradley had been struggling against the effects of her Texas illness, all her life she had lived in the world of doctors. One day she picked up a medical book and happened upon a passage recommending bran muffins. It followed with a recipe for and spoke of the value of the combined ingredients, especially the bran, as a natural medicator. She made them for herself and then for her friends. Later she was selling them to her friends' friends. Her record for the little apartment kitchen is now 125 dozen. The muffins, which have been sampled, are delicious. To tempt children she has the small-sized 'brannettes' in which she puts raisins. The muffins are sent out in regular egg compartment boxes, by parcel post, at thirty cents a dozen. She also sells the bran in packages together with a recipe for the muffins, and has a large number of doctors on her list of patrons.

Major Kobbé, Capt. and Mrs. Newell and Capt. and rs. Whitfield motored to Houston July 25 to stay over

Major Kobbé, Capt. and Mrs. Newell and Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield motored to Houston July 25 to stay over Sunday.

A very pretty wedding occurred in Manning, S.C., on July 22, 1914, when Miss Isabelle Bradham became the bride of Ensign James T. Mathews, U.S.N. The ceremony took place in the Presbyterian church, the Rev. H. K. Williams officiating. The church was beautifully and tastily decorated in the national colors, flags and bunting. At the opening strains of the wedding march the bridal party entered, led by Ensigns Ralph G. Pennoyer and Malcolm L. Worrell, both of the U.S.S. New Hampshire. Then followed the bridesmaids, Misses Elizabeth Fretwell, of Anderson, S.C.; Miss Louise Henry, Anderson; Miss Catherine Sullivan, Anderson; Miss Mollie Sullivan, Honeapath, S.C.; Miss Bess Harim, of Manning, S.C.; Miss Virginia Wilsoa, Manning, S.C. The dames of honor were Mrs. W. P. Wannamaker, of St. Matthews, S.C., and Mrs. A. C. Bradham, of Manning, S.C. Miss Caro Bradham, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Little Miss Gulinde Wannamaker, niece of the bride, and Leila MacWilliams, niece of the groom, were flower girls, Herman Bradham, jr., bearing the ring on the edge of a miniature sword. The bride entered on the arm of her brother, Hon: A. C. Bradham. Rev. H. K. Williams and Ensign Sherwood H. Quarles, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. New Hampshire, entered together. The groom entered with the best man, Ensign Jerome A. Lee, a classmate from the U.S.S. New Hampshire, entered together. The groom entered with the best man, Ensign Jerome A. Lee, a classmate from the U.S.S. New Hampshire, entered together. The groom entered with the best man, Ensign Jerome A. Lee, a classmate from the U.S.S. New Hampshire, entered together. The dames in white crêpe de Chine and lace en traine. The dames in white crêpe de Chine en traine. The maid of honor in pink and white chiffon with lace and pearl trimmings. The little flower girls were in dainty white dresses; the ringbearer in a sailor swere in dainty white dresses; the ringbearer in a

Just before going to press we were informed of the death of Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, U.S.N., retired, who died at Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 6, 1914. Admiral Miller was born in Ohio Sept. 13, 1842, and entered the Navy Nov. 28, 1859. He was retired Sept. 13, 1904, on reaching the age of sixty-two years. We reserve a more extended notice until another week.

QUESTION OF MAKING UP TIME.

Our Query Department has received numerous letters asking for interpretation of the following proviso con tained in the Army Appropriation Act of 1914 and published in Bulletin 18. We here present a number of the questions propounded to us and follow them in each case with an answer based upon recent authoritative ruling of the War Department.

or the War Department.

The proviso in question is as follows: "That an enlistment shall not be regarded as complete until the soldier shall have made good any time in excess of one day lost by unauthorized absences, or on account of disease resulting from his own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors or other misconduct, or while in confinement awaiting trial or disposition of his case if the trial results in conviction, or while in confinement under sentence."

finement awaiting trial or disposition of his case if the trial results in conviction, or while in confinement under sentence."

The questions and answers follow:

(1) "A" enlisted May 25, 1911, had thirty-eight days' unauthorized absence; was sentenced to two months in guardhouse. Does he make up time served in guardhouse and lose pay; or has he to make up the thirty-eight days for unauthorized absence after release from confinement? Answer: As "A" enlisted after the Act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat. 109), became effective, the thirty-eight days lost by him through unauthorized absence must be made good, and this must be done by continuing in the Service after the date upon which, but for his unauthorized absence, his enlistment would have been completed. As to making good the time that he served in the guardhouse and as to loss of his pay while confined in the guardhouse, see answers to Nos. 2 and 3.

(2) Does confinement in the guardhouse carry a loss of pay unless the sentence so specifies? Answer: Confinement in a guardhouse during the term for which the soldier enlisted carries no loss of pay unless the sentence under which he is confined so specifies.

(3) Does the proviso quoted first above apply to those who enlisted prior to passage of act? Answer: It has been held that the act approved April 27, 1914, in so far as it changes previously existing law relative to making good time lost, does not apply to enlistments current on the date of the approval of the act, nor to time lost from such enlistments after the act took effect.

(4) "B" deserted May 8, 1912; surrendered Dec. 11, 1912; was confined to guardhouse until Jan. 5, 1913; restored to duty without trial and was paid for the time he was in confinement. Under the proviso does he make up the time he was in the guardhouse, as well as absent in desertion? Answer: The information upon which to base a specific answer to this question should include the date of "B's" enlistment. However, see Paragraph 130, Army Regulations, and the answers to questions to th

2 and 3.

(5) Does that part of Bulletin 18 referring to time to be made good on account of confinement refer to all closes of confinement where men are tried and convicted, or does it refer only to those who are tried and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged and whose discharge is suspended? Answer: Subject to the limitation stated in answer to question 3, the proviso relative to making good time lost in confinement awaiting trial or disposition of the soldier's case if the trial results in conviction, or while in confinement under sentence, applies to all cases of confinement in connection with trials resulting in conviction.

OPINIONS OF THE J.A. GENERAL.

In accordance with an opinion of the Judge Advocate General a revokable license has been issued to the Minneapolis Rod and Gun Club to occupy and use a portion of the Fort Snelling, Minn., military reservation for a trap shooting range upon the condition that the buildings be erected upon a location designated by the commanding officer: that the occupation of the reservation shall be without expense to the United States, and

that it shall at all times be subject to the supervision and control of the commanding officer of the post.

The Judge Advocate General states that Paragraph 944, A.R., should not be amended at present, as the Judge Advocate General of the Eastern Department suggested, so as to give the department commander the power to discharge without honor certain cases for description.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HUNTER LIGGETT.

The Washington Star devotes half a page to an article showing what Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., is doing with his troops on the Texas border. The article is accompanied by a portrait of the General. Of General doing with his troops on the Texas border. The article is accompanied by a portrait of the General. Of General Liggett's personality the writer of this article, Ashman Brown, says: "Down at Texas City General Liggett is preparing his own brigade to do the things that the War College planned it should do when needed. Other brigade commanders are doing the same. General Liggett is but one of several brigadiers. But, because of what he has been doing at the War College, a particular interest attaches to him, for in the event of hostilities he is certain to figure largely in the operations.

"He is one of the youngest general officers of the Army, with a brilliant record behind him and, according to his associates in the Army, a possibly stil Imore brilliant record in front. Any expedition into Mexico from the north, or reinforcing Funston, from the east coast, is very likely to see him doing things of importance.

"According to the law of compensation General Liggett has coming to him a chance to do big things in a way to win him fame. Not that he has not been doing big things, for he has, but they were the big things that do not show in the limelight. In the words of the 1898 saying, 'He ain't no hero; he's only a regular.' There are many like him in the Army; few have been able to win to the top as he has without influence, without spectacular acts when the public eyes happened to be turned his way.

"Last year, when he had command of the veterans' camp at Gettysburg, he had his first opportunity to direct national attention to himself. And then he persisted in giving all credit for the wonderful success of that gathering to the officers serving under him.

"Some day some singer is to sing a song to 'the Regular Army officer,' or some sculptor is to carve him in marble. Either could do no better than take General Liggett as his model.

"Strong, athletic, active, he is a most modest mannered man, quiet and unassuming, but with that air of command—the habit of command it has been called—inserable.

Either could do no better than take General Liggett as his model.

"Strong, athletic, active, he is a most modest mannered man, quiet and unassuming, but with that air of command—the habit of command it has been called—inseparable from the born soldier. 'And why not? recently asked one of his friends who dabbles in astrology. "Wasn't the born under the sign of the ram; born to command?"

"A man wholly wrapped up in his profession, he is one singularly careless of self. Officers on duty at the War College have joked about his manner of using the carriage and pair of horses that are assigned to the use of the College president. If it were summer the General-would not use the carriage on the plea that it was too hot to take out the horses, and risk sunstroke himself in walking over the long and broiling hot parade ground to his offices; if it were winter, he would show up half frozen at the College. "Too cold to take out good horses,' he would say, curtly, when someone asked him why he had not used the closed carriage."

APPOINTMENTS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past week:

the past week:

Illinois—J. Adelbert Dennis, Rockford; Paul G. Williams, alternate, Rockford.

North Carolina—Richard B. Wheeler, Edenton; Justus F. Randolph, jr., alternate, Washington.

Ohio—Dudley P. Turner, alternate, Canton.

Second Lieut. William G. Weaver, 20th U.S. Inf., who was found guilty by a G.C.M. of drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced to dismissal. President Wilson commuted the sentence to the loss of ten files on the lineal list of second lieutenants of Infantry and to confinement to the limits of his post for sixty days.

The Bethlehem Company is looking for an increase in business if the war continues. The most of the company's export trade is in ordnance business, and these orders are not likely to be canceled, as in the case of other industrial concerns whose export business is confined to other products than munitions of war.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A.

S.O. 182, AUG. 5, 1914, WAR DEPT.
Capt. Robert F. McMillan, C.A.C., from assignment to 152d Co. and placed on unassigned list, and will report to Coast Defenses of Eastern New York for assignment.
Leave fifteen days to 2d Lieut. Redondo B. Sutton, C.A.C., Par. 13, S.O. 163, July 14, 1914, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Snyder, 2d Cav., revoked.
So much of Par. 10, S.O. 180, War D., Aug. 3, 1914, as assigns Major John B. Bennett, 11th Inf., is amended to make assignment to that regiment effective Sept. 1, 1914.
Major Harrison J. Price, 23d Inf., detailed as member of examining board at Texas City, vice Major William R. Dashiell, 27th Inf., relieved.
Major George P. Howell, C.E., will transfer temporarily to Col. John Biddle, C.E., his duties pertaining to Charleston Engineer District.
Lieut. Col. Gilbert A. Youngberg, professor U.S. Military Academy (major, Corps of Engineers), upon relief from duties will proceed to Charleston terlieve Col. John Biddle, C.E., of duties temporarily in his charge pertaining to Charleston Engineer District.

S.O. 183, AUG. 6, 1914, WAR DEPT.
Lieut. Col. Godfrey H. MacDonald, Cav., to Walter Reed
General Hospital, D.C., for observation.
Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, granted
Capt. Tilman Campbell, Field Art.
A board consisting of Major Thomas F. Schley, Capt. Frank
L. Wells, Capt. John W. French and 1st Lieut. Harry S.
Adams, 26th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John B. Anderson, M.C.,
is appointed to meet at Fort Crockett, Aug. 18, 1914, to
conduct examination of applicants for commissions in the
volunteer forces to determine their qualifications for command of troops or performance of staff duties.
Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey, U.S.A., relieved duties time

to comply with this order and will proceed to San Francisco and take transport Oct. 5, 1914, for Philippines for duty.
First Lieut. James J. O'Hara, Cav., relieved duty Army War College, Washington, D.C., and return to West Point, U.S.M.A., Aug. 20, 1914.
First Lieut. Thomas W. Hammond, 6th Inf., to West Point and report Aug. 26, 1914, to Superintendent, U.S.M.A., for duty until Dec. 1, 1914.
First Lieut. Victor E. Watkins, M.R.C., relieved duty Key West Barracks time to comply with this order and proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R., Nov. 1, 1914, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Frank C. Griffis, M.R.C., who will proceed to Fort Mott.
Capt. Alleyne Von Schrader, M.C., relieved duty Fort Liscoum, Sept. 30, 1914, to United States, and report for further orders.

cum, Sept. 30, 1914, to United States, and report for further orders.

Resignation by 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Wier, 18th Inf., accepted by President, fo take effect Aug. 6, 1914.

Col. Lloyd S. McCormack, 10th Cav., upon his own application is retired, Sept. 1, 1914, after more than forty-two years' service.

Lieut. Col. Godfrey H. MacDonald from duty as inspectorinstructor with Militia, Aug. 31, 1914.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

ABMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 1, 1914.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut, Col. Omar Bundy to be colonel.

Major Evan M. Johnson, jr., to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. John K. Miller to be major.

First Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson to be captain,

Second Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Owen R. Meredith to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. James C. Williams to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. James C. Williams to be first lieutenant Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Frank G. Mauldin to be lieutenant colonel.
Capt. James B. Mitchell to be major.
First Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth to be captain.
Second Lieut. Fenelon Cannon to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Frederick E. Kingman to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Simon W. Sperry to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Charles M. Swan, jr., to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Charles M. Steese to be first lieutenant.
Second Lieut. Harry W. Stovall to be first lieutenant.
Medical Corps.

Medical Corps.
First Lieut. Edgar D. Craft to be captain.

Appointments in the Army.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants.

Lester J. Efird, Maurice E. Heck, Charles H. Hecker, Robert J. McAdory, Richard Weil, Justus M. Wheate, S. Adolphus Knopf.

ARMY WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn August 5, 1914.

Adolphus Knopf, of New York, to be first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., submitted to Senate on July 21, 1914. He was nominated to the Senate on July 27, 1914, under the name S. Adolphus Knopf for the purpose of correcting an error in his name.

under the name S. Adolphus Knopf for the purpose of correcting an error in his name.

G.O. 56, JULY 20, 1914, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Wingate, N.M., on May 20, 1914, of which Major Stephen H. Elliott, 12th Cav., was president, and 1st Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, 12th Cav., judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. William G. Weaver, 20th Inf.

Charge I.—'Drunkenness on duty, in violation of the 38th Article of War.'

The specification alleged 'that Lieutenant Weaver, while on duty on outpost, was found drunk, at El Paso, Texas, on the night of April 25 and 26, 1914.''

Charge II.—'Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.''

Specification 1 alleged 'that Lieutenant Weaver, while on duty on outpost, did, willfully and without cause, fire his pistol, and unnecessarily alarm all troops in the vicinity, at El Paso, Texas, on the night of April 25 and 26, 1914.''

Specification 2 alleged 'that Lieutenant Weaver, while on duty on outpost, did willfully and without cause order Private Britt, Co. H., 20th U.S. Inf., to fire a shot across the Ric Grande river into Mexico, at El Paso, on the night of April 25 and 26, 1914.''

Specification 3 alleged 'that Lieutenant Weaver, while on duty on outpost, did fall to report to his battalion commander, the fact that shots had been fired by members' of his immediate command, at El Paso, Texas, on the night of April 25 and 26, 1914.''

To all of which charges and specifications the accused pleaded, 'Not guilty.''

Findings.—Of the specification, first charge, and of the first charge, 'Guilty.''

Of the third specification, second charge, and of the second charge, 'Guilty.''

Of the first and second specifications, second charge, Not guilty.

Of the third specification, second charge, and of the second charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.—"To be dismissed from the Service of the United States."

President Wilson in reviewing the proceedings under date of July 18, 1914, said: "In the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. William G. Weaver, 20th Inf., the findings upon the first charge and specification are disapproved. The sentence is confirmed, but is commuted to the loss of ten files on the lineal list of second lieutenants of Infantry and to confinement to the limits of his post for sixty days."

G.O. 58, JULY 28, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I.—1. All disbursing officers of the War Department are required to enter daily the cash receipts in the cashbook, so that the accounts of an officer will be in proper condition for inspection at the close of any day.

2. The object for which a check is drawn and the number or other necessary description of the voucher will be stated on the check stub or register of checks issued, as well as on the face of the check, as prescribed in Par. 600, Army Regulations.

or other necessary.

on the check stub or register of checks.

the face of the check, as prescribed in Par. 600, Army Regulations.

II.—Table IV., G.O. 32, War D., April 21, 1914, relating to allowances and prices of clothing and equipage, is amended so as to provide that the toilet articles enumerated on pages 17 and 18 shall be sold in accordance with the provisions of Par. 1251, Army Regulations.

III.—So much of G.O. 32, War D., 1914, as relates to the prices at which articles of equipage will be charged in case of loss, damage, or when requisitioned for is amended by changing the price of the pyramidal tent, small, complete, shown on page 15 of that order, as follows:

Tents:

Pyramidal, small, complete.....each, \$31.21

By order of the Secretary of War:
W. W. WOTHERSPOON,
Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 59, JULY 30, 1914, WAR DEPT.
This order publishes the appointments in the Army of the
United States, to date from June 12, 1914, and the assignments to corps, regiments and other organizations of the
cadets, graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, 1914, an
advance copy of which appeared in our issue of July 1, page
1537.

G.O. 37, AUG. 1, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:
Office of the Q.M.G. of the Army, July 23, 1914.

From: Quartermaster General.
To: The Adjutant General of the Army.
Subject: Examination of soldiers for appointment as Q.M. sergeant, Q.M. Corps.
1. Referring to G.O. 43, War Dept., March 10, 1909, relative to the examination of soldiers for appointment as quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, attention is invited to the change of law (see foot of page 5, Bulletin 18, War Dept., May 11, 1914), making eligible for examination enlisted

men of the Q.M. Corps and other staff departments, and it is requested that this change be brought to the attention of post, authorities in order that as many soldiers as practicable, possessing the requisite qualifications, may forward their applications prior to Dec. 1, 1914, as provided for in the general orders above referred to.

2. Heretofore these examinations were limited to soldiers of the line as stated in Par. 93, of the Army Regulations, 1913.

J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

First Indorsement.
War Department, A.G.O., July 30, 1914.—To the commanding General, Eastern Department, for his information, with directions to inform all concerned in his command. By order of the Secretary of War:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, A.G.
By command of Major General Wood:
W. G. HAAN, Lieut, Col., G.S., C. of S.

The aluminum canteens, model of 1910, of earlier manufacture, have the threads formed directly on the neck, leaving the interior of the neckpiece corrugated, while those of later manufacture have the non-corrosive threaded metal collar fitted over the neck, leaving the inside of the neck smooth. Some canteens of the earlier manufacture have become so worn as to render the tight closing of the canteen impossible. Canteens of the earlier manufacture which are unserviceable for the reason stated should be turned in to the proper supply officer and be replaced by canteens of the later manufacture. The defective canteens should then be sent to the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, for repair.

By order of Colonel Greene:

D. J. BAKER, JR., A.G., Acting Adjutant.

D. J. BAKER, JR., A.G., Acting Adjutant.

G.O. 21, JULY 24, 1914, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Directs that physical examinations and tests required by

G.O. 148, War D., 1910, will be conducted as follows: All

officers below the grade of major not serving at a military

station will report to these headquarters for orders to proceed

to a military station at such time before Nov. 1, 1914, as will

interfere as little as possible with their regular duties.

Should any officer be exempted from this examination under

the provisions of Par. 2, G.O. 148, War D., 1910, the fact

will be communicated to these headquarters. The physical

examination of all officers below the grade of major serving

at posts and stations will be made under the direction of post

or station commanders. Physical examinations and tests of

field officers will be conducted whenever practicable at or near

the posts or camps where the officers may be serving, and

under direction of the C.O., who will fix the dates and select

the routes most convenient for the tests and arrange for the

physical examinations.

G.O. 11, JULY 25, 1914, 8TH BRIGADE.

First Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl, 16th Inf., is appointed an aide-de-camp to the undersigned. GEO. BELL, JR., Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

CIR. 6, JULY 28, 1914, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Announcement is made that examinations for the eligible lists for promotion to the grades of master signal electrician and first class sergeant will be held commencing. Nov. 16, 1914.

All first class sergeants and sergeants who are eligible under the provisions of Par. 6, Cir. 4, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, May 6, 1913, and desire to take these examinations should forward their applications without delay to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

GEORGE P. SCRIVEN, Brig. Gen.,

Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

G.O. 22, JULY 10, 1914, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

1. Pursuant to Par. 49, Regulations for the Instruction snd Target Practice of Coast Artillery Troops, 1914, Monday, July 20, is designated as the beginning of the ten-day period for battery service artillery practice.

2. Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., is, pursuant to Par. 55, Regulations for the Instruction and Target Practice of Coast Artillery Troops, detailed as umpire for the battery service artillery practice of the troops of the Coast Defenses of Oahu. By command of Major General Carter:

Major, General Staff, Comef of Staff.

Leut. Col. Charles S. Bromwell, C.E., is announced as Department Engineer, with station in Honolulu, relieving Major. William P. Wooten, C.E.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The leave granted Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing is further extended to Aug. 3, 1914. (July 15, S.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. W. WOTHERSPOON, CHIEF OF STAFF.

MAJOR GEN. W. W. WOTHERSPOON, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave four months, with-permission to go beyond the sea,
upon being relieved from detail as a member of the General
Staff Corps, Aug. 31, 1914, to Major Robert A. Brown, G.S.
(July 13, S.D.)

The name of Col. Edwin F. Glenn, G.S., is placed on the
list of detached officers. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Col. Eben Swift, G.S., chief of staff of the department, will
proceed to Calexico, Tecate and San Ysidro, Cal., to examine
and report upon military conditions existing along the border
of California and Mexico. (July 27, Western D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BUG. GEORGE ANDREWS. THE A.G.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.

The following officers are relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect Aug. 31, 1914:
Majors Henry H. Whitney, A.G., and James T. Dean, A.G.
Major Whitney will report in person Sept. 1, 1914, to the C.O., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. Major Dean is assigned to the 18th Infantry, Sept. 1, 1914, and will join that regiment at the proper time. (Aug. 3, War D.)
The following officers are detailed for service and to fill wacancies in the Adjutant General's Department, Sept. 1, 1914: Majors Peter C. Harris, 13th Inf., and Joseph P. Tracy, C.A.C. Major Harris will report at proper time to commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. Major Tracy will proceed at the proper time to Chicago, Ill., for duty as acting department adjutant. (Aug. 3, War D.)
Col. James T. Kerr, A.G., will report in person on Aug. 4, 1914, to Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M.G., president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination by the board. (July 29, War D.)

The leave granted Col. James T. Kerr, A.G., is extended ten days. (July 29, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Leave for ten 4sps, about Aug. 10, 1914, to Capt. Leo A. Dewey, Acting Jagge Advocate. (Aug. 3, E.D.)

INSPECTOE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Lieut. Col. Alfred M. Hunter, I.G., upon the completion of the duty in New York city will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty as fort commander. (Aug. 3, War D.)

The following officers are relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department, Aug. 31, 1914, and are assigned as indicated after their names, to take effect Sept. 1, 1914: Major Clarence H. Menell, I.G., Major Menell will report at the proper time to the C.O., Fort Mills, P.I., for duty; Major James H. Frier, I.G., to the 8th Infantry; he will at the proper time join regiment. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Lieut. Col. D. C. Shanks, I.G., is relieved from detail in

Infantry; he will at the proper time join regiment. (Aug. 5, War D.)
Lieut. Col. D. C. Shanks, I.G., is relieved from detail in
I.G. Department, Aug. 3, 1914, and will remain on his present
duties until further orders. (Aug. 3, War D.)
Leave one month to Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G.
(Aug. 4, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major L. S. Miller, Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that
corps, Aug. 31. (Aug. 1, War D.)
Major Earl C. Carnahan, Q.M.C., is assigned to the 27th

Infantry, Sept. 1, 1914, and will then join regiment. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month and twenty-two days, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., by August transport, to Capt. Ralph B. Lister, Q.M.C., Honolulu. The leave granted Major President San Francisco.

Name of the content o

MEDICAL CORPS. BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Signal Corps, as sergeant blacksmith. (Aug. 5, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Leave two months, effective about Aug. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. John H. Trinder, M.C. (July 22, 2d Div.)

Major Robert N. Winn, M.C., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (June 13, P.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Capt. Howard H. Johnson, M.C., about Sept. 21, 1914. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Capt. Howard H. Johnson, M.C., about Sept. 21, 1914. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Robert Skelton, M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (July 29, War D.)

Lower detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Washington, D.C. (July 29, War D.)

Par. 11, S.O. 153, July 1, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. Howard H. Johnson and 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., is revoked. (July 29, War D.)

Major Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C., from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 29, War D.)

Major Frederick M. Hartsock, M.C., is nextended w. Capt. Charles E. McBrayer, M.C., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (July 30, War D.)

Major William N. Bispham, M.C., from duty at the post of Fort Leavenworth, about Aug. 20, 1914, to report to the commandant, The Army Service Schools, at that post, for duty. (July 30, War D.)

Major William N. Bispham, M.C., from duty at the post of Fort Leavenworth, about Aug. 20, 1914, to report to the commandant, The Army Service Schools, at that post, for duty. (July 30, War D.)

Major William N. Bispham, M.C., from duty at the post of Fort Leavenworth, about Aug. 16, 1914. Captain De Voe McC., effective about Aug. 16, 1914. Captain De Voe McC., effective about Aug. 16, 1914. Captain De Voe McC., effective about Aug. 16, 1914. Captain De Voe McC., effective about Aug. 16, 1914. Captain De Voe McC., effective

Leave fourteen days, about July 23, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Newberry, M.R.C., Fort Wayne, Mich. (July 21, C.D.)

Leave one month, about July 14, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Adolphe M. Giffin, M.R.C., Mission, Texas. (July 9, S.D.) First Lieut. L. W. Falkner, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Niagara, N.Y., to his home, and is relieved from active duty. (July 31, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS. Acting Dental Surg. Raymond W. Pearson from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (July 16, S.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Andrew Bednarski, H.C., Field Hospital No. 3, now at the Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (July 30, War D.)

Sergt. James R. Wood, H.C., U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will be sent to Honolulu for duty. (July 30, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Hospital Corps relieved from duty at their present stations and will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for first available transportation to the United States: Sergt. 1st Class William Meraland, Field Hospital No. 4, Fort William McKinley, dune 17, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Samuel H. Leopold, H.C., to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty. (July 28, Western D.)

Sergt. Henry B. Williams, H.C., Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., to Manila on the first available transport. (Aug. 4, War D.)

School, San Diego, Cal., to Manila on the first available transport. (Aug. 4, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Leave twenty-five days, about Aug. 5, 1914, to Lieut. Col. William V. Judson, C.E., department Engineer. (July 18, C.D.)

Leave one month, effective Aug. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, C.E. (July 23, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Raymond F. Fowler, C.E. (July 23, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Leroy P. Collins, 4th Field Art. (July 23, 2d Div.)

Capt. William D. A. Anderson, C.E., will make one visit of instruction not later than Oct. 31, 1914, to the Battalion of Engineers, Ohio N.G., at Cleveland, Ohio, and to Co. B., Engineers, N.G. of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, Pa., in the order named, and to Co. A. Engineers, N.G. of Pennsylvania, at Scranton, Pa., and return to proper station in New York city. (July 31, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

First Lieut. Charles A. Walker, jr., O.D. (Field Artillery), to Tobyhanna, Pa., Aug. 24, 1914, for duty with 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, for duty until Sept. 1, 1914. Upon completion Lieutenant Walker will return to proper station. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Albert E. Scarrott is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (July 30, War D.)

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCEIVEN. C.G. O.

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Consuelo A. Seoane, S.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, and assume command of Field Co. I, S.C. (Aug. I, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Major Leonard D. Wildman from duty in Panama, upon the completion of his duties pertaining to the preparation of estimates of Signal Corps materiel for fire-control installation in the Coast Defenses of Balboa and Cristobal, and will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty as director, Army Signal School; Capt. Parker Hitt from duty as C.O., Telegraph Co. H, Signal Corps, to Fort Leavenworth for duty as instructor at the Army Signal School; 1st Lieut. Forrest E. Overholser from duty with Telegraph Co. B, Signal Corps, to Fort Leavenworth for duty as instructor at the Army Signal School (Aug. 3, War D.)

Sergt, Jay E. McLouth, S.C., now at San Francisco, Cal., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.
COL. W. L. FINLEY, ATTACHED.

Major William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., is transferred to the 2d Cavalry, Sept. 1, 1914, and upon expiration of present sick leave will join regiment to which transferred. (Aug. 3, War D.)

2D CAVALRY .- COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. W. J. NICHOLSON.

So much of Par. 12, S.O. 144, these headquarters, June 23, 1914, as directs that, upon termination of the camp at Augusta, Maine, Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, 2d Cav., will return to station, is amended so as to direct that, upon termination of the camp at Augusta, Captain Roberts will join his troop at Pomfret, Conn. (July 29, E.D.)

Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., is announced as captain of the Army team that will participate in the National Divisional Matches, Competition A, to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 3, 1914. He will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to arrive about Aug. 7, for conducting preliminary practice of officers and calisted men who are candidates for the team. (Aug. 3, E.D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

First Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d Cav., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Mission, Texas, for duty with his troop. (July 6, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Raymond E. McQuillin, 3d Cav., Mission, Texas, to Sam Fordyce, Texas, for duty with his troop. (July 9, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Ang. 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Raymond E. McQuillin, 3d Cav., Mission, Texas, (July 7, S.D.)

9, S.D.)
Leave two months, about Aug. 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Raymond E. McQuillin, 3d Cav., Mission, Texas. (July 7, S.D.)
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Lawrence W. McIntosh, 3d Cav., is extended one month. (July 18, S.D.)
Second Lieut. Harold M. Rayner, 3d Cav., detailed to enter class for first year course at Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and will report in person Sept. 25, 1914. (Aug. 4, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY,-COL. W. D. BEACH.

Riley, and will report in person Sept. 25, 1914. (Aug. 4, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

The leave granted 1st Lieut, Richard H. Kimball, 4th Cav., is extended to Sept. 1, 1914. (Aug. 4, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave seven days, about Aug. 8, 1914, to Major Nathaniel F. McClure, 5th Cav. (July 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Daniel D. Gregory, 5th Cav., will report to commandant, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty as an instructor at the Army Signal School. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. Robert M. Barton, 5th Cav. (Aug. 4, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Major Matthew C. Butler, 6th Cav., from duty in 2d Division, July 24, 1914, to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will comply with Par. 34, S.O. 166, War D., 1914. (July 28, 2d Div.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

COL. J. B. ERWIN, ATTACHED.

Leave one month, with permission to visit China and Japan, to 1st Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., effective on date of sailing of the next transport to China. (June 15, P.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave two months and fifteen days to 2d Lieut. Guy W. McClelland, 9th Cav., Hachita, N.M. (July 15, S.D.).

Leave one month, upon the completion of his troop's target practice, to 1st Lieut. Charles B. Amory, ir., 9th Cav., Bouglas, Ariz. (July 13, S.D.)

First Lieut. Charles B. Amory, ir., 9th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., Sept. 1, 1914. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Leave for one month, about July 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Albert C. Wimberly, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (July 7, S.D.)

Sergt. Henry Rice, Troop A, 9th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (July 31, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. S. McCORMICK.

COL. D. H. BOUGHTON.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 15, 1914, to Capt. Willard H. McCornack, 10th Cav., Naco, Ariz. (July 9, S.D.)

npt. Willard H. McCornack, 1961 Os., S.D.)
S.D.)
First Lieut. E. Addis, 10th Cav., Naco, Ariz., granted leave to months. (July 9, S.D.)
Corpl. James Ecton, Troop I, 10th Cav., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Aug. 4, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

First Lieut. Olan C. Aleshire, 12th Cav., from further duty at Fort Crook, Neb., to join his troop, (July 31, War D.)

First Lieut. Sidney D. Maise, 12th Cav., to Fort Mackenzle, Wyo., and assume the duties of C.O. and Q.M. of that post, relieving Capt. Paul T. Hayne, jr., 12th Cav., who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Army Service Schools. (Aug. 3, War D.)

18TH CAVALRY .- COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Leave two months, about July 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. John D. Kelly, 13th Cav., El Paso, Texas. (June 29, S.D.)
Major P. D. Lochridge, 13th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to 25 Third avenue, New York city, and enter on recruiting duty at that place, relieving Major Richard C. Croxton, 1nf., from further duty on recruiting service on Aug. 31, 1914. Major Croxton is assigned to the 5th Infantry, Sept. 1, and will then join that regiment. (July 30, War D.)
14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.
Leave two months, about July 20, 1914, to 2d Lieut. William R. Henry, 14th Cav., San Ygnacio, Texas. (July 15, S.D.)

Leave two months, about July 20, 1914, to 2d Lieut. William R. Henry, 14th Cav., San Ygnacio, Texas. (July 15, B.D.)

Major Thomas Q. Donaldson, 14th Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave to New York city and take station at that place for duty. (July 31, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

Major Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as commandant of the Mounted Service School. (July 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Victor S. Foster, 15th Cav., under medical treatment at Fort Bliss, Texas, having been reported fit for duty will return to proper station, Fort Hancock, Texas. (July 10, S.D.)

CAVALBY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

CAVALEY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave six months on account of sickness to Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, Cav. (July 31, War D.)

Col. James B. Erwin, Cav., from duty at these headquarters, effective June 30, 1914, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty with the 8th Cavalry. (June 13, P.D.)

Capt. Bruce Palmer, Cav., L.-I., 7th Cav. District, from his station at Austin, Texas, to Okemah, Okla., to arrive not later than Aug. 4. He will accompany the 1st Separate Troop, Cavalry, Militia of Oklahoma, from that point on a practice march to Chandler, Okla. During the state encampment he will perform the duties of inspector-instructor with the 1st and 2d Separate Troops, Cavalry, Militia of Oklahoma. Upon its completion he will proceed to McAlester, Okla., for duty as inspector-instructor of Cavalry. He will proceed from McAlester to Texas City, Texas, in time to arrive not later than the morning of Aug. 21, making the prescribed field inspections of the Cavalry, Militia of Louisiana and Texas. Upon completion of this duty Captain Palmer will return to proper station at Austin, Texas. (July 17, S.D.)

PIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Leave one month, to visit China and Japan, to 1st Lieut.

Joe R. Brabson, 2d Field Art., effective on date of sailing
of the next transport to China. (June 22, P.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Major Charles P. Summerall, 3d Field Art., will repair to
Washington at proper time and report on Sept. 1, 1914, to
the Chief, Division of Millita Affairs, for duty in his office.

(Aug. 3, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for duty in his office. (Aug. 3, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Sick leave two months, upon discharge from Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Capt. Alden F. Brewster, 4th Field Art. (July 7, S.D.)

Second Lieuts. Herman Erlenkotter, 4th Field Art., and Herman Kobbé, 1st Cav., are detailed to enter the class for the first year course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and will proceed at proper time to Fort Riley and report Sept. 25, 1914. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Leave two months, effective about Aug. 3, 1914, to Capt. William H. Burt, 4th Field Art. (July 21, 2d Div.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. John A. Crane, 5th Field Art., is detailed to enter the class for the second year course at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Riley and report in person on Aug. 15, 1914. (Aug. 1, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. William L. Kenly, 6th Field Art., is extended one month. (July 9, S.D.)

Second Lieut. William C. Crane, jr., 6th Field Art., Brownsville, Texas, to Laredo, Texas, for duty with Battery E, 6th Field Art. (July 8, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Ernst Sedlack, 6th Field Art., under medical treatment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, having been reported fit for duty will return to his proper station, Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty. (July 20, S.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 156, July 6, 1914, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. George H. Paine, Field Art., recruiting officer, to proceed to Sparta, Wis., on Aug. 8, 1914, its amended so as to direct him to proceed to him. (July 30, War D.)

Capt. Charles C. Pulis, Field Art., 1.1., will proceed to Sparta, Wis., at the proper time for the purpose of attending the target firing of the 1st Minnesota Field Artillery, beginning Aug. 3, 1914, and the next service practice of Battery to be established there Aug. 23 to 30, 1914. (July 21, C.D.)

of this duty Captain Pulis will proceed to Camp Logan, Ill., for duty with camp of the Illinois Field Artillery to be established there Aug. 23 to 30, 1914. (July 21, C.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART. Under exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty-three days, to visit the United States, to 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., to leave the department about July 15, 1914. (June 22, P.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Louis D. Pepin, C.A.C., is extended twenty days. (July 9, S.D.)

Major Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C., to Fort Caswell, N.C., Aug. 8, 1914, for duty as observer of joint coast defense exercises at that post. (Aug. 8, War D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 167, War D., July 18, 1914, relating to Engr. Christen Rasmussen, C.A.C., is revoked. (July 30, War D.)

The following engineers. C.A.C., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Christen Rasmussen, Fort Howard, Md., to Fort Andrews, Mass., and Frederick Schroeder, Fort Andrews, Mass., to Fort Mott, N.J. (July 30, War D.)

Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., new in Washington, to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty, and return to Washington, Usly 29, War D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, about Aug. 11, 1914, to Capt. Henry B. Clark, C.A.C., G. is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the QM. Corps, Sept. 1, 1914, vice Major Thomas F. Dwyer, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the QM. Corps, Sept. 1, 1914, vice Major Lawrence S. Miller, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps, Aug. 31, 1914. Major Dwer will take transport about Sept. 5, 1914, for Manila. (Aug. 1, War D.)

The promotion of Capt. Harry L. Steele, C.A.C., to the grade of major, with rank from June 26, 1914, is announced. Upon the expiration of the leave granted him he will proceed to headquarters, Coast Defenses of the Delaware, for duty as fort commander, Fort Mott, N.J. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of one month, to Major Frank K. Fergusson, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty as a me

rst Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson promoted to captain, rank

Second Lieut. Wallace L. Clay promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 8, 1914.

Second Lieut. Walter L. Clark promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 8, 1914.

Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Captain Anderson and Lieutenants Clay and Clark will remain on their present duties at their present stations. (Aug. 4, Wag. D.)

Second Lieut. Walter L. Clark promoted to first lieutenant, rank July 8, 1914.

Lieutenant Colonel Davis, Captain Anderson and Lieutenants Clay and Clark will remain on their present duties at their present stations. (Aug. 4, War D.)

The leave granted James M. Fulton, C.A.C., is extended seven days. (Aug. 4, War D.)

Major Alston Hamilton, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the Ordnance Board, vice Major Frank K. Fergusson, C.A.C., relieved. Major Hamilton is relieved from his present duties and will take station at Fort Hamilton. Major Fergusson upon expiration of leave will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Southern New York, for duty at Fort Hancock, N.J. (Aug. 5, War D.)

Par. 23, S.O. 174, July 27, 1914, War D., relating to 2d Lieut. Charles L. Kilburn, C.A.C., is amended so as to take effect upon the completion of target practice of the 69th Company, (Aug. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Hugh L. Walthall, 15th Inf., from assignment to regiment, Oct. 15, 1914, and will proceed to United States about that date for further orders. (Aug. 5, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Lindsay McD. Silvester, 2d Inf., is extended one month. (July 10, H.D.)

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for one month and twenty-two days, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., of August transport, to Capt. Joseph C. Kay, 2d Inf., Fort Shafter, H.T. (July 16, H.D.)

Shafter, H.T. (July 16, H.D.)

Shafter, H.T. (July 16, H.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. W. A. MANN.

So much of Par. 25, S.O. 175, War D., July 28, 1914, as assigns 1st Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson to the 3d Infantry is revoked. (July 30, War D.)

Capt. George H. McMaster, 3d Inf., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will report in person on Aug. 20, 1914, for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Leave twenty days to Lieut. Col. Everard E. Hatch, 4th Inf. At the expiration of the leave Lieutenant Colonel Hatch will comply with orders of the War Department in his case. (July 22, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

First Lieut. William S. Weeks, 4th Inf., from duty as assistant cable censor, and 1st Lieut. John S. Clapham, 19th Inf., is detailed in his stead. (July 16, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

First Lieut. John W. Simons, jr., 6th Inf., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty and upon the completion will proceed to Lyndon, Ky., as heretofore ordered. (July 30, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about July 15, 1914, to 2d Lieut. George A. Speer, jr., 6th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Leave three months. about

I Lieut. George A. Speer, Jr., 6th Int., El Paso, Texas. (uly 7, S.D.)

First Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Int., is relieved from seignment to that regiment. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Leave three months, about Aug. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Paul. Johnson, 6th Int., El Paso, Texas. (July 20, S.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. David O. Byars, 7th Inf., Veraruz, Mexico, is further extended three months. (July 30, (ar. D.))

THE INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. David O. Byars, 7th Inf., Vera Cruz, Mexico, is further extended three months. (July 30, War D.)

Leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. John C. Moore, 7th Inf. At the expiration of this leave Lieutenant Moore will comply with orders of the War Department directing him to report for duty to the commandant, Army Service Schools. (July 22, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Leave twenty days to Major Edward Sigerfoos, 7th Inf. At the expiration of the leave Major Sigerfoos will comply with orders of the War Department in his case. (July 22, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Second Lieut. Carl J. Ballinger, 7th Inf., now a patient in Field Hospital No. 3, Vera Cruz, will proceed by the first available transportation to Galveston, Texas, hospital, Port of Embarkation. Fort Crockett, Texas, for further treatment. (July 21, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Capt. Irving J. Carr, 7th Inf., having been detailed in the QM. Corps, vice Capt. Harry D. Blasland, Q.M.C., will report to the depot Q.M. for duty, relieving Capt. William H. Noble, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Galveston, Texas. (July 17, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

Capt. Harry D. Blasland, Q.M.C., having been relieved from detail in that corps and assigned to the 7th Infantry, will report to C.O., 7th Infantry, for duty. (July 17, Ex. Force, Vera Cruz.)

STH INFANTRY.—COL. J. B. JONES.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. James R. N. Weaver, 3th Inf. (Aug. 5, War D.)

97TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

Leave two months to Capt. Reuben Smith, 9th Inf., Largdo, Texas. (July 18, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 15, 1914, to Capt. James V. Heidt, 9th Inf., Laredo, Texas. (July 13, S.D.)

Capt. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf., to Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary duty, and upon the completion to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (July 30, War D.)

Sergt. Josiah Holt, Co. E., 9th Inf., now on duty with Militia of North Carolina, will be transferred as sergeant, 4, 1914. (Aug. 3, War D.)

So much of Far. 4, S.O. 180, Aug. 3, 1914, War Dept

9, S.O. 178, War Dept., July 31, 1914, relating to Josiah Holt, Co. E, 9th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 4,

Sergt. Josiah Holt, Co. E, 9th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)
Sergt. Josiah Holt, Co. E, 9th Inf., now on duty with Militia of North Carolina, will be transferred as sergeant, Aug. 27, 1914, to the 74th Co., C.A.C. (Aug. 4, War D.)
10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.
COL. W. F. BLAUVELT, ATTACHED.
Col. Samuel W. Miller, 10th Inf., from duty in office of Chief of Staff, Aug. 31, 1914, to Fort Sill, Okla.. for temporary duty, and then join his regiment. (Aug. 3, War D.)
Regimental Sergt. Major Harry Willhart, 10th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (July 31, War D.)
Lieut. Col. William P. Burnham from assignment to the 10th Infantry and is detailed as lieutenant colonel of the Porto Ricc Regiment of Infantry, Oct. 1, 1914, when he will proceed to San Juan, P.R., for duty. So much of S.O. 158, War D., July 8, 1914, as directs him to join the 10th Infantry upon the expiration of the leave granted him is revoked. (Aug. 5, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Leave four months, upon his relief from recruiting duty at
Fort Logan, Colo., to Capt. John B. Schoeffel, 11th Inf. (July
20, 2d Div.)

2d Div.)
 Leave one month and twenty-one days, about Aug. 2, 1914,
 Major William F. Grote, 11th Inf. (July 22, 2d Div.)
 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD.

Leave for two months, when relieved from duty at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., to 1st Lieut. Napoleon W. Riley, 12th Inf. (July 7, S.D.)

Leave twenty-five days to 1st Lieut. Claremont A. Donaldson, 12th Inf. (July 10, S.D.)

Leave twenty days, about July 10, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Alfred L. Rockwood, 12th Inf., Nogales, Ariz. (July 6, S.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf. (July 18, S.D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf. (July 18, S.D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 132, c.s., these headquarters, granting 1st
Lieut. Napoleon W. Riley, 12th Inf., leave for two months,
upon being raileved from duty at Gordon Institute, Barnsville, Ga., is smended to read, about Aug. 15, 1914. (July
20, S.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. W. McIVER.

Leave one month, to visit China and Japan, to 1st Lieut.
Oscar K. Tolley, 13th Inf. (June 18, P.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Major Henry G. Learnard, 14th Inf., from his present duties, Aug. 31, 1914, to join his regiment. (Aug. 3, War D.)

Leave, about Aug. 1, to terminate at date he is to report for duty at U.S.M.A., to 2d Lieut. Gregory Hoisington, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton. (July 27, Western D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. O. F. TILLSON.

Second Lieut. Enoch B. Garey, 15th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, Oct. 15, 1914; to proceed about that date to United States for further orders. (Aug. 5, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Leave fifteen days to Capt. Harry S. Howland, 16th Inf. (July 30, War D.)

Leave one month to Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 16th Inf., El Paso, Texas. (July 3, S.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. W. GRIFFITH.

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1914, to Capt. John W. Wright, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 13, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Musgrave, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 13, S.D.)

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Musgrave, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 13, S.D.)

Major George W. Martin, 17th Inf., is detailed for service

Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Musgrave, 17th Inf., Engle Pass, Texas. (July 13, S.D.)
Major George W. Martin, 17th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department. (July 29, War D.)
Leave two months, about Sept. 1, 1914, is granted Capt. George F. Baltzell, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (July 13, S.D.)

18TH INFANTRY .- COL. J. S. ROGERS.

S.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Capt. Robert J. Maxey, 18th inf., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, and will report in person on Aug. 20, 1914. (Aug. 3, War D.) 20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. PARKE.

Leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, 20th Inf., El Paso, Taxes. (July 8, S.D.)

Leave two months to 2d Lieut. Frederick R. Palmer, 20th Inf., Fort Wingate, N.M. (July 15, S.D.)

Leave one month, upon the return to duty from leave of 1st Lieut. A. E. Ahrends, 20th Inf., to Capt. A. Owen Seaman, 20th Inf., Camp Fort Bliss, Texas. (July 13, S.D.)

Major William S. Graves, 20th Inf., will repair to Washington and report in person on Aug. 20, 1914, to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Aug. 3, war D.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 15, to Capt. C. L. McKain, 20th Inf. (July 7, S.D.)

Leave ten days, about Aug. 10, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Charles P. Hall, 20th Inf. (Aug. 4, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

The name of Capt. Wilson B. Burtt, 20th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers. (Aug. 3, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

The name of Capt. Clenard McLaughlin, 21st Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers Aug. 5, 1914, and the name of Capt. Genard McLaughlin, 21st Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers Aug. 5, 1914, and the name of Capt. Walear O. Sweeney, 21st Inf., is detailed as an inspector-instructor of Militia of Kansas, Sept. 1, 1914, and will proceed to Topeka, Kas., to arrive at that place about Aug. 15, 1914, for duty. (Aug. 4, War D.)

52D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Leave two months, effective about Aug. 1, 1914, to Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, 22d Inf. (July 23, 2d Div.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.
Leave two months, effective about Aug. 1, 1914, to Chaplain
Joseph C. Kennedy, 22d Inf. (July 23, 2d Div.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.
Leave two months, effective about Aug. 15, 1914, to Capt.
Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf. (July 22, 2d Div.)

Leave one menth, effective about July 22, 1914, to 2d
Lieut. Daniel H. Torrey, 23d Inf. (July 21, 2d Div.)

Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., will proceed not earlier
than Sept. 11, 1914, to Fort Leavenworth for duty as an
instructor at the schools. (July 31, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. MAY.

Sergt. John Lomax, Ce F. 24th Inf., is placed upon the
retired list and will repair to his home. (July 31, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

First Sergt. James H. Pergan, Co. B, 25th Inf., is placed
upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (July 30,
War D.)

Leave Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 1914, to Capt. James M. Loud,
25th Inf. (July 29, War D.)

First Sorgt. James H. Pergan, Co. B, 25th Inf., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (July 30, War D.)

Leave Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 1914, to Capt. James M. Loud, 25th Inf. (July 29, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 26th Inf., to Fort Brady, Mich., and assume the duties of C.O. and Q.M. of that post, relieving 1st Lieut. William C. Caristy, 3d Cav., of those duties. (Aug. 1, War D.)

Leave two months and fifteen days, effective about Aug. 1, 1914, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Capt. Garrison McCaskey, 26th Inf. (July 22, 2d Div.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

Major William R. Dashiell, 27th Inf., from duty in 2d Division to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, upon completion of which he will comply with Par. 34, S.O. 166, War D., 1914. (July 23, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, effective about Aug. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 27th Inf. (July 22, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, effective about Aug. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Charles B. Moore, 27th Inf. (July 22, 2d Div.)

23TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

First Lieut. Thomas M. R. Herron. Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 28th Infantry. (July 30, War D.)

23TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Leave until Nov. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. William E. Larned, 29th Inf., upon the completion of his temporary duty in Central Department. (July 31, War D.)

30'TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. Mar D., as relates to Capt. Charles C. Allen, 30th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 3, War D.)

So much of Par. 17, S.O. 168, July 20, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.).

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 180, Aug. 3, 1914, War D., as relates to Capt. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 180, Aug. 3, 1914, War D.p., as relates to Capt. William A. Carleton, 30th Inf., is revoked. (Aug. 4, War D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 180,

He will Indiana.

D.)

J. Harris L. Roberts, Inf., to duty in connection with the Camp of Instruction at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (July

Col. Harris L. Koderis, Inc., Col. Joint Camp of Instruction at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark. (July 10, S.D.)
Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Inf., from so much of the provisions of G.O. 19, c.s., these headquarters, as pertains to his detail as C.O. of the Joint Camp of Instruction at Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., Aug. 9 to Sept. 22. (July 10, S.D.)
First Lieut, Manfred Lanza, Infantry I.-I., Militia of Louisiana, from New Orleans, La., to Texas City, Texas, to arrive not later than Aug. 9, 1914, for duty during joint encampment of the Regular Army and Militia of Louisiana at that place. (July 20, S.D.)
First Lieut, Charles A. Thuis, Inf., I.-I., Militia of Oklahoma, will proceed from Oklahoma City, Okla., to Chandler,

Okla., to arrive not later than Aug. 5, for duty as I.-I. during the state encampment of the Militia of Oklahoma. On completion of this duty he will proceed to McAlester, Okla., to arrive not later than Aug. 18, for similar duty. (July 20, S.D.)
Capt. Collin H. Ball, Inf., I.-I., Militia of Texas, from Austin, Texas, to Texas City, Texas, in time to arrive not later than Aug. 16, 1914, for duty during the joint encampment of the Regular Army and Militia of Texas. (July 20, S.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: First Lieut. Francis E. Brady from the 6th Battalion, unassigned, to the 20th Company, and 1st Lieut. John F. Miller from the 20th Company to the 6th Battalion, unassigned. (June 15, P.D.)
Second Lieut. Sidney S. Da Costa, P.S., from sick in the Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (June 13, P.D.)

signed. (June 15, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Sidney S. Da Costa, P.S., from sick in the Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (June 13, P.D.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Manley Lawton, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 31, 1914. (July 31, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Vachon, P.S., is extended one month. (Aug. 4, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave for one month, to go beyond the sea, to Col. John R. Williams, retired, about Aug. 4, 1914. (July 29, War D.) Capt. Hugh La F. Applewhite, retired, to San Francisco, Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (Aug. 4, War D.) Master Gunner Benjamin H. Hiett, C.A.C., now at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., is assigned to duty at that post. (Aug. 4, War D.) Master Gunner James B. McGurley, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (Aug. 5,

War D.)
Master Gunner James B. McGurley, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (Aug. 5, War D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Chief Musician Thomas F. Darcy, retired, Vancouver, Wash., will report to Capt. Hugh La F. Applewhite, retired, professor of military science and tactics, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev., for instructions as his assistant. (July 30, War D.)

DETAILED TO INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the Inspector General's Department, Sept. 1, 1914, and will report as specified: Lieut. Col. Delamere Skerrett, C.A.C., to the commanding general, Eastern Department, for duty as assistant to the department inspector; Major Jacob C. Johnson, C.A.C., to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to duty; Major John S. Winn, 2d. Cav., to the C.O., Central Department, for duty as assistant to the department inspector; Major William O. Johnson, Sth. Inf., to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty; Major William H. Simons, 20th Inf., to the commanding general, Southern Department, for duty as assistant to the department inspector; Major Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., to the commanding officer, Central Department, for duty as assistant to the department inspector; Major Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., to the commanding officer, Central Department, for duty as assistant to the department inspector. (Aug. 3, War D.) DETAILED TO INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

ment, for duty as assistant to the department inspector. (Aug. 3, War D.)

RELIEVED FROM PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

The following officers are relieved from duty as assistant chiefs of the Philippine Constabulary, Aug. 31, 1914: Majors John B. Bennet, Inf., and Mark L. Hersey, 18th Inf. Major Hersey will, at the proper time, join regiment; Major Bennet is assigned to 11th Infantry and will, at the proper time, join regiment. (Aug. 3, War D.)

REMOVED FROM DETACHED LIST.

The names of the officers hereinafter specified are removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect Aug. 31, 1914: Lieut. Col. Waldo E. Ayer, Inf., Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, Inf., Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, jr., G.S., Majors William J. Snow, Field Art., John B. Bennet, Inf., Edward R. Chrisman, Inf., Riebard C. Croxton, Inf., Isaac C. Jenks, Inf., Peter Murray, Inf., and George C. Saffarrans, Inf. (Aug. PLACED ON DETACHED LIST. PLACED ON DETACHED LIST.

The names of the officers specified are placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Sept. 1, 1914: Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst, 1st Inf., Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, 17th Inf., Lieut. Col. William F. Martin, Inf., Majors George B. Duncan, 9th Inf., William Weigel, Inf., Edmund Wittenmyer, 27th Inf., Munroe McFarland, Inf., Edward A. Shuttleworth, Inf., William Wallace, 11th Inf., and Charles P. Summerall, 3d Field Art. (Aug. 3, War D.)

DETAILED INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS.

DETAILED INSPECTOR-INSTRUCTORS.

Each of the following officers is detailed as an inspector-instructor of the Militia of state indicated, to take effect Sept. 1, 1914, and will enter on duty accordingly about Aug. 15, 1914: Lieut. Col. Robert L. Hirst, 1st Inf., 81. Paul, Minn.; Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, 17th Inf., Trenton, N.J.; Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, 3d Inf., New York city, N.Y.; Major William Wallace, 11th Inf., Charleston, W.Va.; Capt. William E. Welsh, 13th Inf., Topoka, Kas.; Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st Inf., Phoenix, Ariz.; Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th Inf., Boston, Mass., and Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., Columbus, Ohio. (Aug. 3, War D.)

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTORS.

The following sergeant-instructors of the Militia will be sent at the proper time via Washington Barracks, D.C., to the Belvoir Tract, Va., for duty during the period specified below: Sergt. Edward C. Jackson, Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, on duty with the Militia of Pennsylvania, Aug. 413, 1914; Sergt. James J. Gibney, Co. M, 3d Battalion of Engineers, on duty with the Militia of Ohio, Aug. 13-22, 1914. (July 29, War D.)

CHANGES OF STATION.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions of the 21st instant from the War Department the following movements of

OHANGES OF STATION.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions of the 21st instant from the War Department the following movements of troops are ordered:

The 61st Company, C.A.C., on Aug. 4 from further .uty at Calexico, Cal., and will return by rail to station at Fort Baker, Cal., taking the 3.2-inch guns and all means of transportation pertaining to the company.

Troops A, B, K and M, 1st Cavairy, Presidio of Montercy, Cal., will sail from Montercy on the transport Buford to San Diego, Cal., and from that point proceed by marching as follows: Troops A, B and K to San Ysidro, and Troop M to Tecate, Cal., to relieve the companies of the Coast Artillery Corps now at those places.

Upon arrival of the Cavalry troops at San Ysidro the 28th Company, C.A.C., with its means of transportation and the 3.2-inch guns from the Coast Defenses of San Diego, will return by marching to station at Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; the other gun will be sent with the Coast Artillery companies to the Coast Defenses of San Francisco. The 57th and 147th Companies, C.A.C., will proceed by marching to San Diego and at that point with their means of transportation, except the animals, embark on the transport Buford for return to station at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.

Upon arrival of the Cavalry troop at Tecate, the 29th and 66th Companies, C.A.C., will proceed by marching to San Diego and at that point with their means of transportation, except the animals, embark on the transport Buford for return to station respectively at Fort Winfield Scott and Fort turn to station respectively at Fort Winfield Scott and Fort turn to station respectively at Fort Winfield Scott and Fort turn to station respectively at Fort Winfield Scott and Fort turn to station and Tecate will be shipped by rail from San Diego to the stations where they belong. (S.O., July 24, Western D.)

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

Sergt. John W. Dimond, Mounted Service School Detachment, Fort Riley, to West Point, N.Y., for instruction in swordsmanship during the month of September, 1914, under Mr. Louis Vauthier, the civilian instructor in fencing. (Aug. 4, War D.)

JOINT CAMPS.

JOINT CAMPS.

A camp of instruction for Co. K. 29th Inf., will be established at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Aug. 16 to 25, 1914. The 1st, 2d and 3d Infantry, Signal Corps Company, Field Hospital No. 1, Ambulance Company No. 1 and Sanitary Detachments, Militia of Indiana, have been authorized to participate in this encampment. Lieut. Col. George H. Cameron, Cav., is detailed to command the joint camp of instruction. The following officers are detailed as inspectorinstructors with Militia of Indiana: Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wrightson, Inf.; 1st Lieut.

Philip Remington, Inf.; 1st Lieut, Burt W. Phillips, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut, Fletcher O. McFarland, M.C. Upon the completion of this duty Captain Grinstead and 1st Lieutenants Wrightson and Remington will return to their proper stations unless otherwise directed; 1st Lieutenant Phillips will on Aug. 22 proceed to camp of the Ohio Signal Corps at a point halfway between Columbus and Toledo, Ohio, and 1st Lieutenant McFarland will immediately upon completion of his duties at Fort Benjamin Harrison proceed to Brinkhaven, Ohio, for duty with camp of the Ohio Artillery to be established there Aug. 23 to 30, 1914. Upon termination of the camp, Co. K, 29th Inf., will remain at Fort Benjamin Harrison with a view to being sent to Ashland, Nebr., for duty with camp to be established there Aug. 27 to Sept. 4, 1914. (July 22, C.D.)

A camp of instruction for Co. D, 29th Inf., will be established at the state military reservation, Grayling, Mich., from Aug. 3 to 31, 1914. Organizations of the Militia of Michigan have been authorized to participate in this encampment as follows:

Second Infantry, Co. A, Engineers; Co. A, Signal Corps; Field Hospital No. 1, Aug. 3 to 12, inclusive.

Third Infantry, 1st Battalion, Field Art.; Ambulance Company No. 2, Aug. 12 to 21, inclusive.

Lieut. Col. Charles H, Grierson, Cav., is detailed to command the joint camp of instruction and upon completion of his duties will proceed to Grayling. Each of the following officers is detailed as inspector-instructor with organizations of the Militia of Michigan: Capt. Robert O. Ragadele, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Colevin P. Titus, Inf., 1st Lieut. Gleory Grayling. Each of the following officers is detailed as inspector-instructor with organizations of the Militia of Michigan: Capt. Robert O. Ragadele, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Colevin P. Titus, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Gleory Grunert, Cav., with Troops A and B, Cav.; 1st Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Colevin P. Howell, jr., C.E.; 1st Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Calvin P. Howell, jr., C.E.; 1st

lettl. Aivin W. Schoenbeer, M.C. Co. J., 29th Inf., upon termination of the camp will return to its proper station by marching 150 miles to Lapeer, Mich., where the company will entrain and proceed by rail to Fort Porter, N.Y. (July 22, C.D.)

A camp of instruction for Co. A, 29th Inf., will be established at Camp Dodge, Grimes, Iowa, during the period of Aug. 10 to 20, 1914. The 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th Infantry, Field Hospital and Sanitary Detachments, Militia of Iowa, have been authorized to participate in this encampment. Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Tate, 5th Cav., is detailed to command the joint camp of instruction. On its termination will proceed to Sparta, Wis., for duty in command of joint camp at that point Aug. 22 to 31, 1914. Each of the following officers is detailed as inspector-instructor with the Militia of Iowa: Capt. George E. Ball, Capt. Robert H. Wescott, 1st Lieut. Edwin Gunner and 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, Inf., Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris, M.O. (July 22, C.D.)

The following officers are assigned as inspector-instructors with the Militia as noted opposite their respective names. At the proper time they will proceed to the point sindicated and accompany the organizations to the Joint Cavalry Camp of Instruction to be held near Pomfret, Conn., Aug. 8 to 16, 1914:

Massachusetts—To join organization at Boston, Aug. 7, 1914, Capt. Edward L. King, 2d Cav., Ist Squadron of Cavalry, Massachusetts Militia.

Rhode Island—To join organization at Providence, Aug. 7, 1914, 1st Lieut, Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav., Troop A. Cavalry, Connecticut Militia, 2d Cav., Cavalry Detachment, Pirst Lieut, Joseph F. Taulbee and 2d Lieut, Hugh H. McGee, 2d Cav., are assigned as assistant inspector-instructors with the Cavalry Detachment of the Rhode Island Militia, and will report at Povidence Aug. 7, 1914; 2d Lieut, John K. Brown, 2d Cav., is assigned as assistant inspector-instructor with the Cavalry Detachment of the Rhode Island Militia, and will report at Povidence Aug. 7, 1914; 2d Lieut, John K. Brown, 2d C

duty during the encampment. (July 20 ,8.D.)

ASSIGNED TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers is relieved from his present duties, Aug. 31, 1914, and is assigned as indicated after his name, to take effect Sept. 1, 1914: Lieut. Col. Waldo E. Ayer to the 1st Infantry, Lieut. Col. William H. Sage to the 23d Infantry, Majors William J. Snow to the 3d Field Artillery, Edward R. Chrisman to the 16th Infantry, Sydney A. Cloman to the 21st Infantry, Richard C. Croxton to the 5th Infantry, Isaac C. Jenks to the 9th Infantry, Peter Murray to the 3d Infantry, and George C. Saffarrans to the 17th Infantry, Major Snow upon the expiration of his present leave will join regiment to which he is assigned. Each of the other officers will, at proper time, join regiment to which assigned. (Aug. 3, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Members, Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M.C., Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., Col. Charles Richard, M.C., Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C., Lieut. Col. Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., recorder, 2d Lieut. Emile V. Cutrer, 11th Inf. (July 29, War D.)

board: Members, Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M.C., Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, A.G., Col. Charles Richard, M.C., Lieut. Col. Henry C. Fisher, M.C., Lieut. Col. Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C.; recorder, 2d Lieut. Emile V. Cutrer, 11th Inf. (July 29, War D.).

A board of officers to consist of Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M.C., Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., and Capt. Henry C. Smither, G.S., is appointed to meet at Washington to consider the subject of steam and power boats used in the military Service, except Army transports and boats maintened from appropriations expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers. (July 30, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Laredo, Texas, for the examination of Infantry officers for promotion. Detail: Major Henry A. Webber, M.C., Capt. Harry F. Rethers, Capt. James V. Heidt and Capt. Ira C. Welborn, 9th Inf., and Capt. James V. Heidt and Capt. Ira C. Welborn, 9th Inf., and Capt. Charles E. Doerr, M.C. (July 11, S.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Eagle Pass, Texas, for the examination of Infantry officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major Robert Alexander and Capt. George F. Baltzell, 17th Inf., Capt. William P. Banta, M.C., Ist Lieut. Thorne Strayer, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Philip Connolly, M.C. (July 11, S.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Douglas, Ariz., for the examination of Cavalry officers for promotion. Detail Major George W. Read, 9th Cav., Major George H. Crabirce, M.C., Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, 9th Cav., Capt. August C. Nissen, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Royal E. Cummings, M.C. (July 16, S.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for the examination of Cavalry officers for promotion. Detail: Major George L. Byram, Major George H. Crabirce, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Bliss, M.C. (July 18, S.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Clark, Texas, for the examination of Sueh Cavalry officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Frederick W. Sibley, Capt. Steri

Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. Guy Carleton, Major Sedg-wick Rice, Capt, James H. Reeves, 3d Cav.; Capt, John B. Huggins, M.C., and Capt, Frederick S. Wright, M.C. (July

Huggins, M.C., and Capt. Frederick S. Wright, M.C. (July 18, S.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the examination of Cavalry officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Major Charles R. Reynolds, M.C.; Major Jesse McI. Carter and Capt. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav.; Capt. Clarence Le R. Cole, M.C., and Capt. Connucle A. Secane, 3d av. (July 18, S.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at El Paso, Texas, for the examination of Infantry officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. John S. Parke, 29th Inf.: Major William C. Bennett, 16th Inf.; Major Matthias Crowley, 6th Inf.; Capt. William H. Richardson, M.C., and Capt. Joseph A. Worthington, M.C. (July 20, S.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Nogales, Ariz., for the examination of Infantry officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Richard M. Blatchford, 12th Inf.; Major Peter E. Marquart, 12th Inf.; Capt. William A. Powell, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Henry du R. Phelan, M.R.C. (July 20, S.D.)

MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

MUSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following enlisted men will be sent to Fort Jay, N.Y. to report not later than Sept. 23, 1914, to compete for five scholarships at the Institute of Musical Art of New York city for year 1914-16: Sergt. Dorey Rhodes, band, 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Aria.; Corpl., Richard W. Treichel, band, 3d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Pvt. Manuel Comulada, 5th Band, Coast Art. Corps, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Sergt. Eugene M. Graves, band, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Corpl. Dillon Folson, band, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz.; Principal Musician Frank A. Bowen, band, 6th Cav., Texas; Pvt. Homer D. Strother, 10th Band, Coast Art. Corps, Fort Warren, Mass.; Corpl. Otherles Leonard, band, 15th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas; Sergt. Louis Denicoly, band, 17th Inf., Eagle Pass, Texas. (Aug. 3, War D.)

The following officers will proceed at once to New York

SPECIAL DUTY ABROAD.

The following officers will proceed at once to New York city, N.Y., and report in person at eight o'clock p.m., Aug. 5, 1914, to the Assistant Secretary of War on board the U.S. ship Tennessee, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for special duty abroad under his direction: Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, G.S., Majors Daniel W. Ketcham, G.S., Charles A. Hedekin, Cav., James A. Ryan, Cav., and James A. Logan, Jr., Q.M.C., Capis, S. J. Bayard Schindel, G.S., Robert R. Ralston, C.E., Edward D. Ardery, C.E., Harry F. Dalton, Q.M.C., Elijah Edward D. Ardery, C.E., Harry F. Dalton, Q.M.C., Elijah Miller, Archibald H. Sunderland, Richard H. Williams, Louis C. Brinton, jr., William M. Colvin, Chauncey L. Fenton, Matthew A. Cross and 1st Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., all Coast Art. Corps. (Aug. 4, War D.)

NATIONAL DIVISIONAL COMPETITION.

The following officers having been selected as candidates

Art. Corps. (Aug. 4, War D.)

NATIONAL DIVISIONAL COMPETITION.

The following officers having been selected as candidates for the Army team, National Divisional Competition A, to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 2, 1914, will proceed to Plattschurg Barracks, N.X., to arrive not later than Aug. 8, 1914, reporting to Capt. C. A. Romeyn, 2d Cavalry team captain, for preliminary practice: Capt. Howard S. Miller, C.A.C., and 2d Lieut. William B. Loughborough, 3d Inf. (Aug. 3, E.D.)

The following enlisted men having been selected as candidates for the Army team to participate in the National Divisional Competition A, to be held at Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 2, 1914, will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to arrive not later than Aug. 8, 1914, reporting to Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cavalry team captain, for preliminary practice: Coast Artillery Corps, Corpl. Henry L. Best, 5th Co., Corpl. Charley J. Osburn, 112th Co., Corpl. Samuel E. Flick, 140th Co., Sergt. Henry J. Loane, 98th Co., Sergt. Florest W. Hardsaw, 169th Co., Sergt. Charles A. Moody, 2d Co., Pvt. L. L. Alexander, 141st Co.; 3d Infantry, 1st Sergt. Martin Griffin, Co. H., Q.M. Sergt. Donald McDonald, Co. M., Sergt. Fli J. Wells, Co. C. Corpl. J. W. Outlaw, Co. B. Pvt. Alford Coombs, Co. L.; 5th Infantry, Corpl. W. R. Combs, Co. B. Sorgt. P. Malashewski, Co. A., Sergt. J. J. Robinson, Co. C., Corpl. F. J. urtis, Co. F. Corpl. R. E. Cooper, Co. E; 29th Infantry, Sergt. John Emerson, Co. A., Sergt. Henry R. Kimberling, Co. H., Pvt. Claude Whitebread, Co. L; 1st Battalion of Engineers, Corpl. Henry Clark, Co. B., Corpl. Roman Huber, Co. A., Corpl

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

		Outgoin	g.		
	Sche	dule to Jan.	1, 1915.		
Transport.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan		Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	12
	.Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1	. 14
	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	18
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14
		Incomin	g.		
	Sched	ule to Feb.	15, 1915,		
	Leave	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at
Transport.	Manila	about	about	about	3.F.
Logan		July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24
	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	28
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	28

LoganOct. 15 Oct. 20 Nov. 4 Nov. 12 Sherman . Nov. 15 Nov. 20 Dec. 5 Dec. 13 Thomas ... Dec. 15 Dec. 20 Jan. 4 Jan. 12 Logan ... Jan. 15 Jan. 20 Feb. 4 Feb. 12 Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisc ARMY TEANSPORTS.
BUFORD—Left San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.,

BUFORD—Left San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal., Aug. 1.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal. for Manila, P.I., Aug. 10.
BIX—Leaves Seattle, Wash., for Manila, P.I., Aug. 10.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—At Manila.
LOGAN—Sailed from Philippine Islands for San Francisco, Cal., July 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, July 21.
McCLELLAN—At Vera Cruz, Mexico.
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.
MERRITA—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At Manila, P.I.
SHERIDAN—At Manila, P.I.
SHERMAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila Aug. 5.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.
CABLE BOATS.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. At Scattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. T. C. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. T. U. COOR, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At Honolulu, H.T.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.O., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manils, P.I. 1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Wint, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 137th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Constitution, N.H.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C. at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. at Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. G. M. P. C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Adams, R.I.

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The present war in Europe will not be the last war, as some are rashly predicting. As long as racial prejudice exists and until there is universal brotherhood wars will occur. The treaties that will be signed at the close of the war will last until the vanquished have gained sufficient strength to attempt to regain their lost honor and territory. The war will be a short and decisive war. More men may be killed in battle, but the percentage of the casualties will scarcely be larger than in former years. Owing to improved methods of sanitation and in training soldiers the number of deaths from disease will be reduced to a minimum. The developments of modern implements of warfare will shorten the time of the war and reduce the amount of suffering and Within a year Europe will be in peace again, and in a few years will have recovered almost entirely from the effects of the war. It will not be so terrible that in another crisis like this nations will refuse

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sistant Secretary was so busy with the arrangements to send the Tennessee to Europe for the relief of the Americans who are detained in the war zone, that he was not able to call a meeting of the committee. soon as matters resume a normal condition in the De artment, the Assistant Secretary will take up the per-onnel question again and get ready to report to the Secretary at the earliest possible date.

Whatever the magnitude of the European war may be it is the opinion of Dr. Charles H. Mayo that the death rate will be far less than in some wars of the past. This will be so because typhoid and bad water are no onger the cause of many deaths, medical sanitary progress in these things having been great. Deaths will be fewer, too, because of the use of the high power rifle and the needle pointed bullets, which go clear through a man, making clean wounds which are easy to care for. If a soldier is hit in a vital spot death is quick and more certain, and without the suffering caused by the old style of round nose bullets.

The Bluejacket's Manual of the U.S. Navy has been rewritten. It will be published in five parts, and one has just been issued. It is a pocket-size volume of 210 pages and will be of inestimable value to all men of the Navy Personnel bill by the committee of which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is chairman. The As-

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THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The different stages in the development of a state of war among the European Powers are not difficult to trace. Properly to understand the causes of the general embroilment a knowledge of the alliances involved is necessary. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy made up the Triple Alliance. Russia, France and Great Britain comprised the Triple Entente. Naturally a blow at any single member of either of these alliances was likely to be taken as a blow to all. Hostilities between Austro-Hungary and Servia had scarcely begun when the German government notified Russia that it had learned that the mobilization of the Czar's army had been ordered and that the mobilization orders must be called off. German Emperor asserted that in the existing condition of affairs such mobilization could mean only that Russia intended to attack Austria, the ally of Germany. The several demands of Germany culminated in an ultimatum which was ignored by Russia. Germany at the same time sent a diplomatic inquiry to France, demanding to know what would be the attitude of that Republic in the event of Germany and Russia going to war. On the neglect of the Czar to reply satisfactorily to the German ultimatum war was declared by the Kaiser against Russia, and a certain time was given to France to declare her position. The time elapsing without a satisfactory statement from France, Germany declared war against

In an effort to strike France from the northeast Germany invaded the grand duchy of Luxemburg and also sent troops into Belgium. In each case the German government protested that it had no designs upon territory and desired only a means of transporting troops to the frontier of France. Both these countries pro-tested to Europe against the German invasion, and the King of Belgium made a direct appeal to King George of Great Britain. Thereupon England asked Germany for an explanation. The German government reiterated that it had no designs upon either country, but this answer was deemed evasive. The British government answer was deemed evasive. The British government thereupon demanded assurances from Germany that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected. Germany's action was the summary rejection of this proposal. Upon this the British Ambassador at Berlin received his passports, and the British government on Aug. 4 notified Germany that a state of war existed between the two countries. Belgium at once proceeded to the defense of the territory and appropried a state of war. its territory and announced a state of war. Thus on Aug. 4 Germany found herself at war with Russia, France, Great Britain and Belgium, all on account of espousing the cause of Austria in her movement against Servia. Italy declared her neutrality, and thus the Servia. Italy declared her neutrality, and thus the famous Dreibund, of whose solidity Bismarck had more than once expressed fears, went to pieces, and Austria than once expressed fear alone to fight the mighty nations arrayed against them.

Each nation is already trying to blame the others for Each nation is already trying to blame the others for bringing on this gigantic conflict, the greatest in the history of the world. Germany in an official White Book seeks to lay the onus upon Russia for having menaced Austria and upon France for having threatened Germany when the latter demanded explanations of Russia. The Kaiser insists that if Russia had left Austria alone he would not have interfered. Germany also points to the massing of French troops on the Belgium frontier, and maintains that it was only a question which country would invade that kingdom's question which country would invade that kingdom's neutrality first. In the British government's expressed intention in the House of Commons prior to the invasion of Belgium, England's prospective action was limited to a naval defense of the French coast and French shipping from German attack, but when Germany's forces entered Belgium, whose neutrality for several generations England had insisted upon, the attitude of the British people and the British government seemed to change at once into an unequivocal support of Russia and France along the whole line, whether on land or sea. Thus the viola-tion of the neutrality of little Belgium threw into the scale against Germany the vast sea power of the British Empire. France and Russia proclaim their innocence of any intention of bringing on the war, and point to Germany's demands and mobilization as provocative of

the breach between them.

That some such conflagration as that which is now engrossing the thought of the civilized world had been expected for some time by the governments of Europe can scarcely be doubted by those who have followed in the columns of the ARMY AND NAYY JOURNAL the recent military and naval movements across the water. One of the most important of these was the announcement a few months ago that the British government had decided to recall its warships from the Mediterranean to mass

them in the North Sea and to turn over the naval defense of the Mediterranean to the navy of France. fense of the Mediterranean to the navy of France. calculation in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL at the time showed that the combined naval strength of the Triple Alliance was about equal to that of France and that the latter Power ought to be able to carry out her part the contract with England.

About that time came the announcement of the raising of the strength of the German army to more than 800,000 men. This was immediately followed by the change in the French term of service with the colors from two to three years, which thus enabled that country, even with her smaller population, to keep up with Germany to a certain extent. This heavy increase of the forces of these two countries was one of the largest individual increases in the history of either army in time of peace.

It would be too long a task to enter into a detailed account of the measures taken by Russia to bring up her land forces to what might be expected of her. However, some salient features among these are worth noting at this time. The new recruiting law of July, 1912, cut down greatly the number of exemptions from military service. Another law that went into effect last December. service. Another law that went into effect last Decemb was a response to the increase in the effectives of the other great Powers. This increased by three months the legal service of the soldier and gave more of solidity to the army by virtue of the fact that the recruits which begin their term in the autumn finish their instruction on April 1. instead of Jan. 1 as formerly. Without in any way modifying the law of 1912 it was decided also to increase the efficiency of the troops. Beginning with 1913 each year was to see 25,000 more men called to the colors than formerly, and when the result of this augmentation would begin to be felt Russia could proceed to the creation of certain great military units. Hence it had recently been announced that Russia would soon

form three new army corps.

The instruction of the troops has been made the object of incessant study since the Japanese war. All the drill of incessant study since the Japanese war. All the drin regulations have been revised since the close of the Man-churian war, and some of them, notably those of the cavalry and the field service, are very recent. All are inspired by the most modern military ideas. In all these regulations the dominant idea is that everything should be subordinated to preparation for war, and the entire new Russian system tends to develop the desire for the offensive and the initiative, characteristics of Russian military activity that have not been conspicuous in previous campaigns. Russia has also gone in heavily in the improvement of her war matériel. The financial sacrifices which the country has made in the last few years prove the concentration of its thought upon one well defined military object. The ordinary war budget of 1914 reached one billion 600 million francs, an increase of 128 millions over the preceding year. The expenditures were designed to renew little by little the firearms of the service, to give more pieces of modern caliber to the field artillery, to increase the materiel of the fort artillery and of the engineers, to build forts along the western border and to create or to increase the technical

FACTS ABOUT THE CLAIM OF COLOMBIA.

When on April 18 last the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL protested against the attempt to make the United States Navy particeps criminis in the alleged spoliation of the territory of Colombia by the recognition of the Republi ama and by orders to our warships to prevent es on the Isthmus, nothing was known of the hostilities on the Isthmus, nothing was known of the intention of our State Department to negotiate a treaty with Colombia for the payment of twenty-five millions to that republic for the "seizure" of the Zone. We then contended that there was no spoliation, that the recognition of the Republic of Panama by President Roosevelt was wholly in accord with international law and justice, and that there was nothing this country should be ashamed of in its relations with Panama at that time. Since then, the absurd features of the proposed treaty have been brought to public attention, and as a consequence much is being learned about the relations of Panama and Colombia. The latest disclosures would indicate that instead of Colombia being the aggrieved party she was really the conspirator against Panama, and that the latter, by seceding from Colombia and that the latter, by seceding from Colombia, only reasserted rights of which she had unjustly been dewed. In the controversy over the secession of Pana-in 1903, little has been made of the fact that Panama in 1903, little has been made of the fact that Panama when it joined the Republic of Colombia reserved to itself the right of secession, and that the constitution of the present Colombia by which Panama was reduced to a province was promulgated solely by executive decree in 1885, and was in distinct violation of the edure of the amendment defined in the previous con-

stitutions.

These and other interesting data are presented in a very convincing manner by Mr. Wilfred H. Schoff, secretary of the Commercial Museums of Philadelphia, in a letter to the New York Sun of July 19. The facts about the rights of Panama, he says, Secretary Bryan either was ignorant of or ignored in his arrangement to pay millions to Colombia. Mr. Schoff points out that the Republic of Panama after its revolt from Spain spain of Colombia are to itself its sovereign rights. joined Colombia, reserving to itself its sovereign rights, among which was specifically numbered the right of secession. In 1830, Panama warned the Colombian government that the assumption of autocratic power by Bolivar would force it to resume its separate existence,

and this threat was modified only by the resignation of Bolivar from the Presidency of Colombia. In 1841, Mr. Schoff, says, Panama did actually so withdraw from Colombia (then known as New Granada), and remained independent for about a year, rejoining the republic only on the promise of the promulgation of a new constitution that should fully recognize its rights, among which still was numbered the right of secession. In 1860, Mr. Schoff asserts, the president of the Grenadine Confederation recognized, in an official communication, the right of the state of Panama to secede. Still cation, the right of the state of Panama to secede. Still another agreement of federation between Panama and an new United States of Colombia expressly stipulated that Panama should enjoy the right of secession. The reduction of Panama to the status of a colony without representation in the National Congress was maintained solely by force of arms, and did violence to all the individual state agreement of Panama as expressed in the individualistic aspirations of Panama as expressed in her previous demands upon Colombia and by her one-time withdrawal from the Colombian Union. The act of withdrawal from the Colombian Union. The act of secession in 1903, Mr. Schoff argues, was really only a reassertion of legal rights of which Panama had been deprived by Colombia without warrant or justice. recognition, then, of the Republic of Panama by United States, Mr. Schoff holds, was an act of w the United States should ever be proud, for it ranged the great republic on the side of an oppressed people struggling for its rights.

DEMORALIZING THE NAVY.

The Weeks bill, which proposes to convert cruisers into mail steamers for South American service and European service, is a most doubtful measure. Nevertheless, it has been approved by the Navy Department It passed the Senate Aug. 3, and an effort is being made by the Democratic leaders in the House to secure its passage before Congress adjourns. The text of the bill will be found on page 1575. To begin with, the use of the cruisers for this purpose materially weakens the strength of the Navy. It will disorganize the personnel strength of the Navy. It will disorganize the personnel of the ship and practically afford no opportunity for the training of the crew. It would be just as well to charter the ships to some private concern, as regards the part that the cruisers would take in maintaining an efficient organization of the Navy. One objectionable feature of the legislation is that the expenses of maintaining the ships will be charged to the Navy. The only privilege that the Navy will have in return for paying the expense of maintaining the ships and replacing them will be that of calling them into service in the event of war. A more expensive form of ship subsidy could hardly be devised. The cruisers are not built for such service. They will be more expensive to operate than merchantthe largest item probably being the fuel bill. In long run the Government would save money building new ships specially designed for mail service. Of course, the cheapest and most economical methods of maintaining this mail service would be by subsidy, but this sounds like special privileges to corporations Congress has not the courage to pass a ship subsidy law. Most of the members realize that the only patriotic and wise thing for Congress to do is to subsidize a merchant marine, but they fear to pass such legislation on account of its effect upon the radical element of the country. following letter was addressed April 11 last by Secretary Daniels to the chairman of the Senate Co Naval Affairs:

My Dear Senator: 1. Referring to Senate resolution No. Sixty-third Congress, second session, I have the honor forward to your committee a report embodying the in-rmation requested.

to forward to your committee a report embodying the information requested.

2. It is practicable, by the use of naval vessels to carry out the purpose indicated in the resolution, and the following vessels will be available for the service, viz., St. Louis, Charleston, Milwaukee, Columbia, Minneapolis, Salem, Chester, Buffalo, Rainbow, Ancon, Cristobal, Hector, Mars, Vulcan, Cyclops and Neptune (or two equally good) and the Nan-

shan.

3. The St. Louis, Charleston, Milwaukee, Columbia and Minneapolis are fast cruisers; the Salem and Chester are fast scout cruisers; the Buffalo and Rainbow are transports; the Ancon and Cristobal are steamers employed by the Panama Railroad Company to be turned over to the Navy Department; and the others are naval colliers.

4. The cruisers are suitable for carrying only a small number of male passengers—fifteen to twenty each—and could not be fitted for carrying bulky freight without interfering materially with their military value; but they could carry the mails and a limited amount of express freight and parcels, about 150 tons each.

out 150 tons each.

parcels, about 150 tons each.

5. The Buffalo, Rainbow, Ancon and Cristobal are suitable for carrying a limited number of passengers and any kind of freight: Buffalo, twenty first class passengers and 4,000 tons of freight; Rainbow twenty-five passengers and 2,500 to 3,000 tons of freight; Ancon and Cristobal each seventy-four first class and thirty-two steerage passengers and between 10,000 and 11,000 tons of freight. The naval colliers are not suitable for carrying any passengers, but are well adapted to a freight service; the first three carrying 6,500 to 10,000 tons each; the two of the Cyclops class 10,000 to 12,500 tons of freight and 2,900 tons of fuel oil in bulk each; and the Nanshan about 3,000 tons. each; and the Nanshan about 3,000 tons.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

The Militär-Wochenblatt, of Berlin, under date July 28, in announcing the fact that Austria-Hungary had issued her forty-eight-hour ultimatum to Servia, says that the Austrian General Staff wisely made the ultimatum of short duration in order that Servia's big ally might have no time to make preparations to aid

Servia. It was the plan of Austria that, should the answer to her ultimatum to Servia be unsatisfactory and the result mean war, then Austria would be able to lay Servia low and put her out of the game by the time Russia might be ready to take up the fight, and Austria could then devote all her attention to the Bear. The Wochenblatt says that Europe as much underrates the graphics of Austria as she overstee the fighting efficience. army of Austria as she overrates the fighting efficiency of Russia; for while Russia's army in numbers over-tops them all, the morale of her personnel is inferior; the Russian army is poorer in leading, in equipment, and in armament, while the immensity of Russia's territory accentuates her lack of railroad facilities. Attention is also called to the fact that in modern times Russia has never conquered a first class Power without outside assistance. In 1877 Russia required the help of Roumania to bring Turkey into subjection; while in the Russo-Japanese War she was defeated by little Japan. Incidentally the Wochenblatt states that the five new Russian army corps recently announced in the

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE IN THE NAVY.

In the event of the consolidation of the Revenue Cutter Service with the Navy it will be necessary to assign officers of experience to the command of cutters. The Revenue Cutter Service would be a splendid place to train junior officers, but the work done by cutters would require officers of extended sea service for commanders. A captain in the Revenue Cutter Service corresponds with a lieutenant commander in the Navy, and it is doubtful whether an officer of less rank in the Navy. it is doubtful whether an officer of less rank in the Navy should be assigned to the command of a revenue cutter. Aside from the high quality of seamanship required for the Revenue Cutter Service, commanders of cutters are frequently called upon to exercise as much judgment as a commander of a battleship. Service in Alaska in rescuing wrecked ships requires officers of ability and experience. The absorption of the Revenue Cutter Service by the New York was a service was vice by the Navy would make it very attractive to officers and men. It would open up the way for promotion to the higher grades, and is the only logical organization for the Revenue Cutter Service. In time of war the revenue cutter fleet becomes a part of the Navy, and there is no reason why it should not be so during peace there is no reason why it should not be so during peace time. In peace time the Revenue Cutter Service could be fitted into the Navy organization and become more efficient in the event of war. For years the officers in the Navy and the Revenue Cutter Service have favored the consolidation. Most of them realize that it would be an advantage to both organizations and result in considerable economy in the matter of administration and operation. But the consolidation has invariably been opposed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce. Every secretary of these departments, upon entering the Cabinet, has become very much attached to the Revenue Cutter Service and has blocked any transfer of it to the Navy. Now if Secreblocked any transfer of it to the Navy. Now if Secretary Daniels can persuade the Secretaries of the Treasury and Commerce to give up the Revenue Cutter Service he will have accomplished more than any of his pre-decessors in this line. As has been previously stated in the Army and Navy Journal, Mr. Daniels is the first Secretary to take a lively interest in the subject, an has a way of getting a little more from this Administration than any other member of the Cabinet. It would not be a surprising development if Secretary Daniels brought about the consolidation. In his plan, the Secretary would include the Life-Saving Service.

In a Special Order appearing elsewhere the Secretary of the Navy has published a letter from the President advising "all officers of the Navy, active or retired, to refrain from public comment of any kind on the military and political situation on the other side of the water." The Secretary of War will issue a similar order to the Army, and then officers of both Services will be forbidden to write even technical discussions of the movements of the great armies of Europe. This will leave the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL alone in its field, for the daily papers are shut out by a rigid interpretation of this order from obtaining the professional assistance in editing their war news they have been seeking. Our editorial office has been constantly occupied during the past week answering requests from daily, weekly and monthly publications for articles on the European situation, or for information as to officers of the Army and Navy who could be engaged to write them. The Navy Department order, to be followed by one from the War Department, will deprive officers of this source of income. What has been asked of us has not been discussions as to military operations abroad, but statements as to methods of mobilization, organization and strength of the several armies, and matters which are so much a matter of record that there would appear to be no harm in stating the facts. One daily paper asked that we recommend someone who could revise their war despatches to save them from publishing absurdities. Though, from a narrow point of view, we might consider it for our interest to have other publications show as much ignorance as possible, yet viewing it in a broader light we have felt that we yet viewing it in a broader light we have felt that we were rendering a public service by aiding our contemporaries in giving an intelligent account of what is transpiring on the world's broad stage. We should think the Departments might permit the use of their professional knowledge by officers under proper restrictions without absolutely forbidding it.

PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY.

President Wilson Aug. 4 issued a proclamation enjoining the observance of strict neutrality upon all within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States during the continuance of the present war. The President enumerates the acts which are subject to a penalty as a violation of neutrality, and he specifies the restrictions imposed by international law upon vessels of the belligerents visiting our waters during the war. The proclamation concludes as follows:

belligerents visiting our waters during the war. The proclamation concludes as follows:

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said wars, but shall remain at peace with all the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

And I do hereby enjoin all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby warn all citizens of the United States, and all persons residing or being within its territory or jurisdiction, that, while the free and full expression of sympathies in public and private is not restricted by the laws of the United States, military forces in aid of a belligerent cannot lawfully be originated or organized within its jurisdiction, and that, while all persons may lawfully and without restriction by reason of the aforesaid state of war manufacture and sell within the United States arms and munitions of war, and other articles ordinarily known as contraband of war, yet they cannot carry such articles upon the high seas for the use or service of a belligerent, or attempt to break any blockade which may be lawfully established and maintained during the said wars without incurring the risk of hostile capture and the penalties denounced by the law of this Government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States, and others who may claim the protection of this Government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and that they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Gove

WOODROW WILSON

FRENCH NETWORK OF FORTIFICATION.

The desperate chance which Germany has taken in seizing Belgium territory in an effort to make that one of her lines of advance into France attests the accuracy of the information of our Paris correspondent, J. B. Gautreau, from whom in our issue of Sept. 9, 1911, pages 32 and 33, we published a description of the great network of fortifications which France has constructed in the last forty years to protect the eastern side of the Republic, especially the direct line from the Rhine to Paris. This line of forts was built by the French against the launching of one million men by the Germans on

the last forty years to protect the eastern side of the Republic, especially the direct line from the Rhine to Paris. This line of forts was built by the French against the launching of one million men by the Germans on the French frontier within a fortnight after the declaration of war, while behind this huge force would be pouring the millions of the second reserve and the landwhen. It is to break this armed human tide that the French on the morrow of the 1870 war began this series of "camps retranchés," which run almost the whole length of the frontier. It will well repay students of the present war to consult a file of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the date of that publication and mark out the great central line of these forts. At Verdun there are twelve detached forts forming a perimeter of about twenty-five miles. At Toul there is the same number of forts, giving a perimeter of about twenty-five miles. At Toul there is the same number of forts, giving a perimeter of about twenty-two miles.

The "blaces fortes" of Verdun and Toul are joined by seven forts, and Epinal and Belfort by six. Between Toul and Epinal an undefended gap has purposely been left, and it is in this area that the French General Staff would most welcome an attack by the Germans. In order to entice them that way the ancient and beautifuity of Nancy has been left unprotected at the entrance of the opening. These great forts are modern in every way. The efficiency of the twenty or thirty siege guns which form the armament of most of them is increased by the high positions they generally occupy. They are kept on a war footing and abundantly supplied with food and amunition. What their influence on warfare would be can easily be guessed from the very heavy price the Japanese had to pay in the lives of their soldiers at Port Arthur. In 1870, despite the scandalous unpreparedness and gross incompetency on the part of the imperial authorities, the very poorly organized defenses of that time delayed considerably the progress of the Germans. Belfo

way of the invader would not be materially diminished, as the camps retranches on the Belgian frontier (Maubeuge-Lille, recently re-armed and enlarged) would first have to be overcome before the Laon-La Fère obstacle on the northern road to Paris could be attacked. The Teutonic authorities have hoped that these camps, by absorbing a considerable personnel, would weaken and paralyze the French army, but such will not be the case, as 'guerre de mouvment' and bold offensive tactics are more than ever the official doctrine of the Consell Superieure de la Guerre (the Superior War Conneil)? This very instructive exposition of the strength on the French forts did not receive at the time of its publication the attention it deserved, but it is gratifying to note how completely it fits into the present war situation in Europe and how it clears up much of the mistiness which is noticeable in the hastily written accounts of the probable easy progress of the German army across France to Paris. In our issue of this week M. Gautreau contributes a very timely letter in which he brings out the determination of the French military authorities to make the offensive rather than the defensive the chief object in their future campaigns. In connection with this change in French military thought should be noted the present plan of the Russians, mentioned elsewhere in this issue, to give up their old-time defensive and adopt the offensive.

NAVAL QUESTIONS BEING SETTLED BY WAR.

In the sea fights which the warships of Great Britain and France will engage in against Germany the various engines of war will receive a supreme test. Claims and controversies which have engaged the attention of naval experts for many years regarding ships, guns, armor, etc. may at last be settled in the greatest naval fight in all history. There will be the question of the big battleship against the smaller, the armored cruiser, or battle cruiser against the unarmored cruiser, and oil fuel against coal

against the smaller, the armored cruiser, or battle cruiser, against the unarmored cruiser, and oil fuel against coal. The important question of fleet communication by day and night, and the increased use of wireless will be among the important elements of the struggle. Then the battle airships, mine laying and scouting airships, sea planes and aeroplanes will be given ample opportunity of demonstrating their value, but as we have stated many times previously we believe their principal value will be for observation. The anti-aircraft guns aboard ship and the air craft guns will probably come into play, and the various auxiliary vessels and turbine engines will receive the most severe test.

The torpedoboat destroyer class of vessels particularly and also the submarines are expected to play a far more important part in this war than they did in the Russo-Japanese war. In the British navy no less than twenty new destroyers were commissioned last year, against fifteen the previous year. Most of these vessels have a length of 260 feet, and most of them have a Speed of over 29.5 knots. In the design of British destroyers special regard is given to the attainment of high speed in heavy seas, and thus in comparison with vessels of the same class in foreign navies the true test would not be fair weather steaming as the rate possible with a North Sea gale blowing. One or two of these vessels attained a sea speed of nearly thirty knots. In the case of submarines nine new vessels were commissioned last year. These latter are of various designs and range up to vessels of considerable size. The details are kept secret.

During 1913 six large destroyers were added to the

Secret.

During 1913 six large destroyers were added to the French navy, all over thirty knots. Twenty submarines were laid down since 1910, most of which are in commission. In maneuvers the work of the French submarines has been classed as very successful, and the extended operations gave a wide experience to officers and man.

and men.

The twelve German destroyers of 1912-13 have been completed. The designed speed of all the recent boats is 32.5 knots. The boats have been kept very actively at work. The submarine boats completed number about thirty. During 1913 twenty-four submarines were kept in commission.

in commission.

The six Austrian destroyers of 800 tons have been completed and have steamed on trial from 32.5 to 33.25 knots. Fourteen submarines are in the list, of which six are of the 230 to 300 tons type.

The Russian destroyer Novik of 1,200 tons made a speed of 37.3. Several submarines have been launched in the Black Sea. Great progress has been made in the air service for both the army and the navy. The government program includes 330 aeroplanes.

MISSION OF THE U.S.S. TENNESSEE.

MISSION OF THE U.S.S. TENNESSEE.

The President, after considering the situation and conferring with the various departments whose activities will be engaged, has approved the following plan in the existing emergency. The Navy Department has started the cruiser Tennessee from New York for the other side. In addition to funds of the United States Government she is carrying \$5,117,000 to be willised in furnishing gold currency to the clients of the other side. In addition to funds of the United States Government she is carrying \$5,117,000 to be utilized in furnishing gold currency to the clients of the following concerns: American Express Company, J. P. Morgan and Company, Bankers Trust Company, First National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, National City Bank, Brown Brothers and Co., Kidder, Peabody and Co., Farmers Loan and Trust Co., and Guaranty Trust Co. Officials of the Treasury Department are accompanying the expedition for the purpose of attending to the primary disbursement of the Government funds; and the Treasury Department will designate fiscal agents on the continent and in England to handle the financial emergencies which may arise with respect to American citizens. Two extra paymasters, Paymr. W. R. Bowne and Asst. Paymr. Richard C. Reed, U.S.N., have been detailed as assistants to Paymr. David M. Addison on the Tennessee.

Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge and a number of Army officers are sailing on the Tennessee. The matter of the transportation of returning Americans who are required by the exigencies of the situation to depend on the Government will be attended to by the War Department. Cases of emergent necessity will likewise be attended to by the War Department. The Assistant Secretary and the officers will as soon as possible establish headquarters at the practicable points of embarkation in England and on the Continent. All Americans within the respective zones will be advised to communicate with the headquarters in question. Whatever can be done in the way of aiding them will then be done. As soon as it is possible to do so, ships will be provided and sent to the various points of em-

barkation in England and upon the Continent, as stated above. Upon these ships, Americans desiring to do so may secure passage for this country upon such terms as under the circumstances are found to be necessary. Of course, the situation will be treated as one of emergency and the absence of ready money will not result in anyone's failing to secure passage. Cases of emergency and destitution will be dealt with in the proper way as they arise.

All the ship to the ship to the dealt with in the proper way as they arise.

All the ship to the ship to the dealt with in the proper way as they arise.

All the ship to the ship to the dealt with in the proper course. The Navy and War Departments are to cooperate in every practicable way. It is hoped that, as soon as the foreign bankers, upon whom, customarily, the clients of the concerns above named would draw, learn of the departure upon this government vessel of the actual gold coin, they will advance upon the clients' checks money for immediate necessities, realizing as they will that the gold coin is actually on the way to them, so that they will only be out of the actual possession of the amount of gold in question a very few days. By the means above outlined, all of the emergent conditions that are susceptible of being met are provided for. Money will actually be on the way for the use of our citizens, and an organized corps accustomed to handling emergencies will soon be within reach, and everything that can be humanly done by us to render aid will have been inaugurated.

The following officers of the Army are on the Tennessee: Lieut. Col. H. T. Allen and Major D. W. Ketcham, Gen. Staff; Capts. S. J. B. Schindel, Gen. Staff, and A. H. Sunderland, C.A.C.; Majors C. A. Hedekin and J. A. Ryan; Cav.; Capts. H. F. Dalton, Q.M.C., F. J. Miller, C.A.C., C. L. Fenton, M. A. Cross, C. Sevier, C.A.C., Robert R. Ralston, C.E., Edward B. Ardery, C.E., R. H. Williams, C.A.C., L. C. Brinton, C.A.C., Major J. A. Logan, Q.M.C.; Capts. H. F. Dalton, Q.A.C., Sevier, C.A.C., Rober

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate on Aug. 3 adopted the following: "The Senate of the United States, dedicating itself to the principles of peace and good will among men, deeply deprecates the war between certain European Powers, and expresses the earnest hope that existing differences may be speedily adjusted, to the end that the fearful destruction of human life and the great waste of property may be averted."

Favorable report was made in the Senate Aug. 3 on S. 528 for the relief of Harry T. Herring, who served as a cadet at West Point, and after graduation was pronounced unfit for service because of a serious heart affection and discharged from the Service of the United States. The purpose of the measure is to authorize the President

nounced unfit for service because of a serious heart affection and discharged from the Service of the United States. The purpose of the measure is to authorize the President to commission him and place him upon the retired list in accordance with the laws relating to the retirement of officers of the Army who become disabled while in the performance of their military duties.

In the Senate Aug. 3 Mr. Jones proposed an amendment to the bill (H.R. 18202) to provide for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry for the foreign trade, as follows: "And the President is hereby authorized, whenever in his discretion the needs of domestic trade require, to suspend by order, so far and for such length of time as he may deem desirable, the provisions of law confining the trade from points on the Atlantic coast to points on the Pacific coast and from points on the Pacific coast to points on the Atlantic coast to American ships." Mr. O'Gorman proposed the following: "Under like conditions the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy are hereby authorized to direct that the navy yards of the United States, and all of their equipment and dockage facilities, be used for the purpose of repairing and keeping in a seaworthy condition all merchant vessels to be or now registered under the American flag, under such conditions as in their discretion are just and equitable: Provided, That such additional use of said navy yards and their equipment shall not in any way interfere with the paramount purposes of the Navy of the United States."

The House on Aug. 3 passed the bill (H.R. 18202) to provide for the admission of foreign-built ships to American registry. In the course of the debate it was stated that the total number of owners of registered in the different states. A table was given showing that of 17,165,548 tons of shipping clearing from the United States for Europe during the sale of the purpose of the debate it was stated that the course of the debate it was senger voyagers from the Unit

Favorable report was made in the House July 31 H.R. 1541S authorizing Major Clyde S. Ford, M Corps, to accept and wear the decoration tendered 1 ration tendered him by the Ottoman and Bulgarian governments for services rendered in the Balkan wars.

by the Ottoman and Bulgarian governments for services rendered in the Balkan wars.

Favorable report was made in the House July 29 on S. 4023 for the relief of Waldo H. Coffman. Strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the following: "That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers, Waldo H. Coffman, formerly a private of the 93d Co., C.A.C., U.S.A., shall hereafter be held and considered to have been discharged honorably from the military service of the United States as a member of said company on the eighteenth day of August, 1913: Provided, That all pay and allowances due him on said date shall be allowed him." Waldo H. Coffman was tried by a general court-martial in June and July, 1913, at Fort Stevens, Ore., for making an obscene remark about the national flag and for making a disrespectful remark about Vice President Sherman at the time of the latter's death. The charge and specifications were properly laid under the sixty-second Article of War. He was foun dguilty of making the former remark and not guilty of making the latter, and was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at such place as the reviewing authority might direct for two years. The sentence was thority in orders of Aug. 5, 1913, but by him the confinement was mitigated to one year. Accordingly, so much of the sentence as directed dishonorable discharge was at once executed, and Coffman entered upon the confinement but subsequently, under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned, the Secretary of War, by order dated Oct. 7, 1913, remitted the unexecuted portion of Coffman's sentence, and he was accordingly released from confinement.

Favorable report was made in the House July 30 on on H.R. 17765, "That majors may be detailed in the

Coffman's sentence, and he was accordingly released from confinement.

Favorable report was made in the House July 30 on on H.R. 17765, "That majors may be detailed in the Ordnance Department, under Sec. 26 of the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, and acts amendatory thereof, without a compulsory period of service out of that department." A memorandum from Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army, follows: "There are special reasons why the Ordnance Department should be allowed to have more continuous service of its officers of the grade of major than two-thirds of their time, as now permitted by existing law. Ordnance officers must be mechanical engineers, dealing intimately and technically with enormous forces and masses. They must understand chemistry, explosives, electricity, and metallurgy, as well as being trained in the administration of these subjects must be that of the expert, since thereon depends the success and the safety of the dangerous weapons with which it is their duty to supply the Army. The expert ordnance officer must have specially sound mastery of principles, as he is called upon to make application of these principles in construction, without the aid of the many handbooks and practical treatises which are published for guidance in commercial practice of the engineering profession."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 435, Mr. McCumber.—Whereas a war is now pending in Europe, the magnitude of which threatens a destruction of life and property and a devastation of resources greater than any disaster that has overtaken the world during all of its recorded history; and Whereas the people of the whole world must, in the end, share in the appalling suffering and loss thus entailed upon future generations; and Whereas the United States is the only great power of the world whose national interests are not directly affected by the causes or results of said war; and Whereas the interest of the peace, prosperity and happiness, as well as the dictates of humanity, demand that every possible effort shall be made to check and prevent the horrors and devastation of such a war; and Whereas by race, blood and affinity the citizenship of the United States represents all of the warring elements in that strife, and the friendly offices of this country would be thereby freed from the imputation of unfair sympathies with or prejudices against either of the contending countries: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Senate that the President diplomatically approach the said countries of Europe and offer the good services of this country in securing, by mediation or arbitration, the friendly settlement of their international differences, to the end that this calamitous war may be averted.

S.J. Res. 171, Mr. Shafroth.—Declaring the purpose of the United States to cease exercising sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to establish an independent republic therein, and requesting the President to endeavor to obtain the co-operation of the principal nations of the world.

S. 6217, Mr. Chamberlain.—To increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, and for other purposes.

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S. 6217, Mr. Chamberlain.—To increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 583, Mr. Towner.—Resolved, That the President be, and hereby is, requested to furnish the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, the following information, to wit: First. Whether the Government of the United States, has sked the governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russis, Japan, or any other foreign power to consider the question of joining with the United States in a declaration or guaranty of neutrality for the Philippine Islands in case the United States should grant their independence. Second. When said inquiries or requests were made, if any such were made, and what was the text of such inquiries or requests. Third. What answer or answers, if any, have been received by the Government of the United States in response to such inquiries or requests, if made, and the text of such answer or answers.

H.J. Res. 312, Mr. Page, of North Carolina.—That for the relief, protection and transportation of American citizens, for personal services, and for other expenses which may be incurred in connection with or growing out of the existing political disturbances in Europe, there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000, to be expended at the discretion of the President: Provided, That American citizens to whom relief is extended or transportation is furnished hereunder shall pay to or reimburse the United States all reasonable expenses so incurred, respectively, on their account, if financially able to do so.

H.R. 18168, Mr. Sells.—To amend an act entitled, "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912. That any person who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912. That any person who served in the civil war and the War with Mexico," approved May 11, 1912. That any person who served in the civil w

act of \$30 per month without regard to length of service of age.

H.R. 18169, Mr. Griffin.—Authorizing and directing the President to appoint an advisory board of consulting engineers to report to him at the earliest possible moment and to the next session of Congress upon plans and methods for the control of the Mississippi River below St. Louis, Mo., particularly with a view to facilitating the adoption of definite, effective remedies and scopeful plans for such purposes, and to determine the merits, feasibility and cost of the plans of the Mississippi River Commission and of the plans presented and known as the Mississippi spillway and ramifications; making an appropriation for the expenses of such advisory board of consulting engineers and defining its powers and duties.

H.R. 18173, Mr. Anthony.—To reinstate Frederick J. Birkett as third lieutenant in the United States Revenue Cutter Service.

H.R. 18174, Mr. Bathrick.—To transfer Capt. John Calvin

H.R. 18174, Mr. Bathrick.—To transfer Capt. John Calvin conard from the retired to the active list of the United States

H.R. 18190, Mr. Smith.—Granting thirty days' annual leave employees of the Washington Navy Yard, United States Naval cademy and Indianhead Proving Ground.

H.R. 18204, Mr. Deitrick.—Authorising the Secretary of Commerce to rent, lease, build or purchase ocean-going vessels or ships and to man and equip the same for the purpose of engaging in the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States.

States.

H.R. 18220, Mr. Harrison.—To exclude from readmission into the United States certain persons, and with reference to the expatriation of certain citizens. Relates to aliens who return to Europe to engage in the present war there.

H.R. 18225, Mr. Collier.—Authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to make certain provisions for the eare of the participants in the celebration of the semicentennial close of the War between the States, and the centennial close of the last war between Great Britain and the United States, to be held at Vicksburg, Miss., on Oct. 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1915, and making an appropriation of a sum sufficient to carry out the provisions of this act.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF.

The War Department has published the report of Major Gen. Leonard Wood as Chief of Staff from July 1, 1913, to the close of his administration, April 22, 1914. In stating his conclusions at the end of the report General Wood says:

'In conclusion, I wish to reiterate the substance of my recommendations of last year:
"First. The establishment of an adequate reserve of

"Second. The prompt supply of that portion of our very moderate project for Field Artillery, guns and ammunition, which has not yet been provided for.
"Third. The creation of the necessary organizations

to give three complete tactical Infantry divisions within the continental limits of the United States. "Fourth. The enactment of such personnel legislation

as will eliminate effectively the unfit and stimulate the efficient officer to continued efforts through establishing a condition under which progress in rank and command will have a close and dependent relationship upon capacity, fitness and accomplishment. Such is not the

condition now.

"The first and second of the above recommendations deal with conditions which should be corrected with the least possible delay, as their continuance means disaster in case of war. Their correction will take time, and measures looking thereto should be pushed as rapidly as possible.

"The first and second of the above recommendations deal with conditions which should be corrected with the least possible delay, as their continuance means disaster in case of war. Their correction will take time, and measures looking thereto should be pushed as rapidly as possible.

"The third is necessary to complete one field army of Regular troops within the continental limits of the United States. It means a field army of about 70,000 mobile troops in a population of more than 90,000,000.

"The fourth is essential if we are to attain the highest degree of efficiency."

Following a statement of the strength of the mobile Army General Wood argues that its increase is absolutely necessary. The existing regiments should be increased to an enlisted strength of at least one hundred men per company, and the number of Infantry regiments should be sufficient to complete three tactical divisions. The Field Artillery should be increased by twelve battalions, the Engineer troops by seven companies, and some increase would also be required in other tactical troops. The increase should be made by increments on the general lines laid down in "The Organization of the Land Forces of the United States." Attention is again invited to the very alarming shortage of Field Artillery guns and ammunition for the Militia and volunteers. The results of the establishment of, a foreign service roster and the maintenance of organizations at full statutory strength in our foreign possessions has obviated the frequent interjection of large bodies of raw troops into these situations. It is suggested that it would be advisable as a matter of policy to bring home the older regiments and replace them by the more recently organized regiments, returning simply the officers and men who have completed their tour of service abroad, together with the regimental numbers and records.

General Wood reports at dealers, and men who have completed their tour of service abroad, together with the regimental numbers and records.

General Wood reports and c

and that a limited amount of financial support be given

DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The War Department Sept. 27, 1913, contracted with the National Electric Supply Company for 3,500 lance poles at \$73.50 a hundred. As some of them were not

The War Department Sept. 27, 1913, contracted with the National Electric Supply Company for 3,500 lance poles at \$73.50 å hundred. As some of them were not delivered on time the Government exacted the penalty for delay provided in the contract. The company objected to this and the matter was referred to the Comptroller who decided against the claim of the electric company in a letter on July 7, 1914, addressed to Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

A dozen vouchers submitted by Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Goodman, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., covering the period from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1913, were returned by the Comptroller for revision with the following comment:

"Annual appropriations are available only for the purchase of supplies to meet the needs of the fiscal year for which made and in the cases where a payment has been disallowed from an appropriation for one fiscal year and allowed from the same appropriation for the succeeding year, the action of this office is made necessary by reason of the fact that it appeared that the supplies were not purchased to meet the needs of the fiscal year to which charged.

"The practice now in vogue with reference to stock supply purchases is objectionable in that it is neither legal nor in accord with the principles of good accounting. For example, any supplies purchased and charged to 'Army transportation' must be for use on a transport or in connection with the transportation of the Army transportation' and said supplies are made from 'Army transportation' and said supplies are made from 'Army transportation' and said supplies or the bulk of them may never be issued to a transport or used in connection with Army transportation. It is contended that under the present method the final outcome results in a correct adjustment of appropriations and such may be the case, but the practice results in taking the control of appropriations out of the hands of the administrative officers and placing it in the hands of the administrative officers of a department, or, to be more spec

U.S. NAVY MAIL LINES.

The Senate on Aug. 3 passed the following bill to establish one or more U.S. Navy mail lines between the United States and South America and Europe. The bill was originally introduced in April last for the United States and South American service only. The present great European war is responsible for the amendment to include Europe and for its prompt passage in the

great European war is responsible for the amendment to include Europe and for its prompt passage in the Senate. The bill now goes to the House, where favorable action is looked for. The text follows:

S. 5259, Mr. Weeks.—That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to establish one or more U.S. Navy mail lines, by employing such vessels of the Navy as in his discretion are available, without impairment to the paramount duties of the Navy, and as are necessary and appropriate, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining regular communication between the east or west coast, or both coasts, of the United States and either or both coasts of South America and between the United States and the countries of Europe. The vessels so employed shall carry United States mail, passengers, and freight under such regulations and at such rate or rates as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. Such civilians, such officers of the naval auxiliary service, and such officers and enlisted men of the Navy, including officers on the retired list, as the Secretary of the Navy may deem necessary shall be employed in the business of the said mail line or lines, and retired officers of the Navy so employed at sea or on shore shall, in all respects, be held and considered to be in an active duty status, and shall receive the pay and allowances of officers of the active list of the same rank and length of service: Provided, That officers placed on the retired list on account of age, or after thirty years' service, shall not be ordered to such duty without their consent.

The enlisted strength of the Navy, as now or hereafter authorized by law, is hereby increased by the number of men required to man the vessels so employed, and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to enlist such number of men in the Navy for such terms of enlistment, not to exceed four years, as may be desirable, and to distribute the number of men in the Navy for such terms of enlistment, not to exceed four years, as may be desirable, and to distribu

men in the Navy for such terms of entistment, not to exceed four years, as may be desirable, and to distribute the number of men so enlisted among the various ratings of the Navy.

Sec. 2. That in addition to and as a part of the line of the Navy there is hereby established an active reserve list. Line officers placed on the active reserve list under the provisions of this act shall be held to be in an active duty status in all respects, except that officers on the active reserve list shall not be advanced on the active reserve list shall not be advanced on the active reserve list shall not be advanced on the active reserve list shall not be advanced on the active reserve list shall not account to the reserve list shall not feet with reference to the retirement of officers on the active list, for like causes. All laws now in effect with reference to the retirement of officers on the active reserve list.

Sec. 3. That sections eight and nine of the Act approved March 3, 1899, to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United March 3, 1899, to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, as amended Aug. 22, 1912, are so far amended that officers who hereafter volunteer or are selected for retirement as therein provided shall be held and considered to have volunteered for transfer to the active reserve list, respectively; and the transfer to the active reserve list, expectively; and the transfer to the active reserve list, expectively; and the transfer to such officers to the active reserve list in licu of their retirement shall be made subject to the restrictions imposed by the provisions of the said sections as amended.

Sec. 4. That in addition to such part of existing appropriations as may be available for the expenses of operating the line or lines herein provided for, the sum of \$100,000 is

hereby apprepriated, to be paid out of any money in the Tressury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy for the purpose of organizing, inaugurating, and carrying on the traffic provided for in this act and in defraying the operating expenses incident thereto: Provided, That all money received for the transportation of mail, passengers, and freight, as provided in section one of this act, and for such other services as may be incident to the operation of the said line or lines, is hereby made available, in addition to the aforesaid sum of \$100,000 herein appropriated, for expenses incident to the proper conduct of the business contemplated in this act: Provided further, That any sum of money herein appropriated which remains unexpended at the end of the third fiscal year after the passage of this act, and at the end of each fiscal year after the passage of this act, and at the end of each fiscal year after the passage of this act, and

THE EUROPEAN WAR SITUATION.

Practically no authentic news as to the movements of the great armies in Europe is contained in the despatches up to this writing. Most of the cables have come from London, Paris and Brussels, and are decidedly anti-German in their character. According to the reports printed in the daily papers, the German army has met with reverses in the only serious encounter thus far, and many of the detached German warships have been either centured or sunk.

either captured or sunk.

Up to this time all of the European governments have succeeded in bottling up information as to the movements and plans of campaign of the great armies which may

ments and plans of campaign of the great armies which have fought or are preparing to fight battles which may remake the map of Europe. The despatches received on Aug. 6 show that the German army made an advance guard movement upon Liège, Belgium. That this was an advance guard movement is suggested by the fact that the most reliable despatches indicate that the roops engaged consisted largely of cavalry and field artillery. The advance guard, according to accounts, may have consisted of a division or even more of cavalry, field artillery, with a heavy support of infantry.

A determined movement to capture Liège was made to the German commanders. On the growth of the German commanders of the German to commanders of the German to commanders. With the massive Krupp guns, pressed forward with renewed vigor. The advices received on the 6th were conflicting as to the success of this movement. Most of the telegrams from Paris and London were to the effect that the German forces were thrown back with great loss. But one report from Brussel states: "In the face of almost unprecedented shughte and write great loss. But one report from Brussel states: "In the face of almost unprecedented shughte and write great loss with the third of the shughter and the same of the contrage." The despatch goes on to say that the two forts which the German captured are the old fortifications completed in 1855. This must be an error, however, as the outer ring of forts constitute the latest defenses of the point.

Owing to the lack of reliable happening in Belgium and along the frontiers. It is generally believed that the German plan of campaign is to invade France by pushing an army through Belgium. The Kaiser from the beginning realized that Great Britain would support Russia and France, and it is thought that it would support the treaty for the neutrality of Belgium hand for the war.

It is generally recognized that Germany must strike France first. Russia, it is thought, cannot mobilize her forces on the German border within two month

British Admiralty 103, of which sixty-two are sea planes Considerable experience has been gained during ma neuvers in these air engines of war, and as a result a special fleet auxiliary has been added to the navy for carrying sea planes, and with facilities for flights being made from decks.

SOME WAR ITEMS.

Numerous spies have been arrested in the various European countries now at war.

King Albert of Belgium in assuming command of his troops issued an inspiring proclamation to the army, in which he declares that "the perfidy of a haughty neighbor demands that Belgium shall defend her honor and independence." He bids the Belgian soldiers remember the army's glorious deeds of the past and si themselves worthy of the trust placed in them.

Germany has weakened her naval position by clinging to the old practice of dispersing her naval vessels far and wide in time of peace, failing to guard against the outbreak of a sudden war that would make concentration

to the old practice or dispersing her naval vessels far and wide in time of peace, failing to guard against the outbreak of a sudden war that would make concentration impossible.

According to the press despatches the dropping of three bombs from a German army aeroplane into the French fortified town of Luneville caused great excitement. One was hurt, and the only damage done was to the main thoroughfare and a large barn.

General von Emmich's appeal for a passage for the German army through Belgium says: "To my great regret the German troops have been forced to cross the frontier, Belgian neutrality having already been violated by French officers, who, disguised, entered the country in nutomobiles. Our greatest desire is to avoid a conflict between peoples who have always been friends and once allies. Remember Waterloo, where the German armies helped to found your country's independence. But we must have free passage. The destruction of bridges, tunnels or railroads must be considered as hostile acts. I hope the German army of the Meuse will not be called upon to fight you. We wish for an open road to attack those who attack us. I guarantee that the Belgian population will not have to suffer the horrors of war. We will pay for provisions and our soldiers will show themselves to be the best friends of a people for whom we have the greatest esteem and the deepest sympathy. Your prudence and patriotism will show you that it is your duty to prevent your country from being plunged into the horrors of war."

Every able-bodied Swiss has been called to arms, every railway bridge and mountain pass in Switzerland has been occupied, and all available provisions and means of locomotion, even bicycles, have been requisitioned.

Germany has embargoed all the Russian balances in her banks.

An appeal has been received from the Chinese nation urging the United States to intercede with the contesting

of locomotion, even bicycles, have been requisitioned.

Germany has embargoed all the Russian balances in her banks.

An appeal has been received from the Chinese nation urging the United States to intercede with the contesting Powers of Europe to keep war from extending to the Far East.

Considerable activity among the vessels of the Japanese navy, following the declaration of war between Germany and Great Britain, is reported. The lights in all the lighthouses along the Siberian coast have been extinguished. The Japanese are expected to look after the interests of England in the Far East, permitting the British vessels, as well as those of France and Russia, to proceed to Europe if they desire to do so.

There are numerous reports of encounters in the air, but nothing authentic beyond the important statement that a number of the fliers have been brought to the earth by gun and rifle fire. There are reports also of the capture of many merchant ships at sea, principally to the disadvantage of Germany, and the seizure of German merchant ships in British ports.

On Aug. 7 came a brief report from the British Admiralty which states that the British cruiser Amphion had been sunk by a mine with a loss of an officer, Paymr. John P. Gedge, and 130 men. Capt. C. H. Fox and sixteen officers and 135 men were saved. The Lance rescued twenty-eight of the German crew of the Koenigin Luise, sunk by the Lance sixty miles off Harwich while laying mines. Several were wounded. Two of them wounded were landed at Harwich. She was at first reported to have been sunk by the Amphion. The Amphion was a light cruiser of 3,440 tons and 18,000 horsepower. She carried ten 4-inch and four 3-pounder quick-firing guns, and was what is known in the British navy as a parent ship, from which the operations of the third destroyer flotilla, to which she was attached, were directed. She was commissioned at Devonport in April, 1913, and carried a crew of 292, all told.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The Mexican situation, which held the center of the stage for a long time, is now a side issue with the great European war in full swing. The principal event this week in relation to Mexican affairs is that the Council of War, consisting of 112 generals, decided on Aug. 5 upon the unconditional surrender of the city to the constitutionalists. No guarantees will be requested of Gen-

upon the unconditional surrender of the city to 'he constitutionalists. No guarantees will be requested of General Carranza, the constitutionalist leader. President Carvajal received a message from General Obregon, dated Jenjamo, State of Guanajuato, in which Obregon called upon Carvajal to resign, informing him that the constitutionalist army was marching on the capital. A proclamation by General Robles and General Dominguez, personal representatives of Carranza, was published in all the morning newspapers in Mexico City and created a good impression. The document guaranteed the peaceful entry of the conquering army.

A strong force of constitutionalist soldiers on Aug. 4 boarded the Hamburg-American steamship Antonina, which for several days has been under detention at the custom house wharf at Tampico, and searched for Dr. Villa Nueva and Señor Pesos, who were charged by the Mexican authorities with homicide. The fugitives were not found. The captain of the vessel previously had refused to surrender the men, believing that the charge merely was a pretext to put them to death as political offenders. Before the soldiers began their search the captain was summoned to the custom house and taken into custody. The German Vice Consul, who was found on board the ship, was placed under arrest until the search was ended. The captain of the Antonina later was released on the remonstrance of the acting American Consul, Thomas H. Bevan.

Admiral Howard reports, 9 p.m. Aug. 2: "Arrivals: Glacier at Mazatlan; Idzumo at Manzanillo. Departures: Leipsiz for Lapaz. Will send Raleigh North on

arrival of Denver. Harry J. Hubbard, who died aboard California, was a miner from Eltajo, an American, a friend of Mr. J. W. Keyes. Am trying to have evacuation of Mazatian take place without further bloodshed. One hundred and thirty men, women and children on California, mostly foreigners. Also trying to arrange for peaceful evacuation of upper part of Lower California."

for peaceful evacuation of upper part of Lower California."

Admiral Howard reports at 9 p.m. Aug. 3: "Arrivals: Justin at Mazatlan. Departures: Justin for San Francisco; Glacier for Lapaz. Federals attempting to embark through surf in lighters and tugs. Will be very slow. Ten Spanish nuns aboard among the refugees. Chinese on Venados Islands. Albany supplying water and tents. Many refugees restless; wish to go ashore and afraid to do so. British and German men-of-war leaving Mexican waters separately."

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Idaho is stricken from the Navy Register.
The Henley was placed in reserve July 31, 1914.
The battleship No. 39 is assigned the name Arizona.
The battleship No. 40 is assigned the name California.
The battleship No. 41 is assigned the name Mississippi.

The battleship No. 42 is assigned the name Idaho The Somers has been ordered placed in commission

The name of the armored cruiser formerly known as e California will be changed to San Diego Sept. 1, 1914. The Jason was placed in reserve at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 4, 1914.

The Nanshan was placed in full service Aug. 1, 1914, at San Francisco.

The Uncas, now at the New York Yard, has been ordered to Hampton Roads.

The Utah has been designated temporarily as receiving ship at New York.

The Dubuque was placed in commission at Chicago, l., Aug. 4, 1914.

The U.S.S. Jason has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

The Tennessee was placed in full commission at New York, N.Y., Aug. 4, 1914, and sailed for France Aug. 6. The Dubuque, now at Chicago, has been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

The U.S.S. Dubuque has been detached from duty with the Naval Militia of Illinois.

The Texas, Minnesota and Louisiana, now on the east coast of Mexico, have been ordered to New York.

The Eagle and Paducah, now at Vera Cruz, Mexico, have been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. The pennant of the commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, has been shifted from the McDougal to

The Maine, now at Villefranche, has been ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads to join the Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

The North Carolina, now at Hampton Roads, has been dered to proceed to the Boston Yard for about one onth's repairs.

The U.S.S. Isla de Luzon was placed out of commission at Chicago Aug. 4, 1914; assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of Illinois.

Militia of Illinois.

The Jupiter, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to Puget Sound and thence to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., via the Panama Canal.

The Hannibal and Leonidas, now engaged in survey work near Cristobal, have been ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., stopping at New York for two weeks to give liberty.

One of the Turkish battleships, purchased by England from Turkey for \$25,000,000, has been renamed the Azincourt. Another renamed the Erin is nearly complete.

he latest German Zeppelin, "S.L. 2," with a ca-ty of 24,000 meters has done sixty miles an hour. armed with three machine guns and equipped with less.

The Georgia, at Vera Cruz, has been ordered to proceed to Port au Prince as the relief of the Connecticut. Upon being relieved the Connecticut will proceed to the Philadelphia Yard for material inspection.

The British Antarctic ship Endurance, which is to carry the expedition headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton to Weddell Sea, from which point the explorers will attempt to cross the south polar continent, left the Thames Aug. 1.

attempt to cross the south polar continent, left the Thames Aug. 1.

The collier Jupiter, having completed the tests of her electric drive appliances, will shortly start on a trip to the Atlantic coast. From San Francisco she will probably sail to Puget Sound, where she will take on a cargo of material. The plan is to send her to the Panama Canal on her eastern trip.

Because of the European war the cruise of the New York marine schoolship Newport has been shortened and the vessel is ordered to leave European waters at once. The Newport was at Marseilles, France, Aug. 4. She will leave the Mediterranean and proceed to Funchal, Madeira, and then direct to Newport, R.I.

Secretary Daniels on Aug. 1 sent to James Lawrence Kearney, son of the late Commodore Lawrence Kearney, of Perth Amboy, N.J., a letter accepting his gift of a cup to the historic old man-of-war Constellation, which was presented to the Commodore by the officers of the Constellation in 1843. The Secretary requested that the cup be sent to Norfolk, Va. The commandant of the navy yard will have it placed on board the Constellation. The cup is of china, 4½ inches high and 3½ inches in diameter, and is decorated with a painted scene representing the ships Constellation and Boston lying at anchor in a Chinese harbor.

A news despatch from London states that the Brazilian government has placed a contract with a British

anchor in a Chinese harbor.

A news despatch from London states that the Brazilian government has placed a contract with a British firm for a battleship, to take the place of the one sold to Turkey and now known as the Sultan Osman II. The new vessel will be the most powerful warship in the world, and will greatly exceed in offensive power and defensive qualities any battleship at present afloat. The total length will be 620 feet and the width of 94 feet, while the tonnage will amount up to 30,500 tons. She will carry eight 15-inch guns, fourteen 6-inch guns, ten 4-inch guns, and two torpedo tubes. On the main belt, barbettes and gun shields, the protection will include 13½-inch armor.

A fire charged to spontaneous

fire charged to spontaneous combustion injured what the British light cruiser Minerva of 5,600 lying off Portsmouth Dockyard. The coal became

a glowing mass and the steel plating of the bunker red hot before the fire could be got under control.

A successful experiment with a battery drawn by a motor tractor instead of horses was tried in England July 18. The distance covered was 117 miles, the last fifty-four miles in three and one-quarter hours. At the end the tractors were in perfect condition, and the guns and wagons were none the worse, except for a few loosened shield stays. No breakdowns occurred, and the mobility of the battery, both on the road and across country was satisfactory.

The U.S.S. Newport, the New York State Nautical School, left Marseilles, France, Aug. 5, crowded with American refugees, according to a cable received at the school from her commander, Capt. James R. Driggs, who said: "Leaving Aug. 5 for Genoa with American refugees on the request and *advice of the American Consul, to help the present situation. All well on board. Will leave Genoa afterward direct for Funchal, Madeira."

There has been considerable speculation in the New

leave Genoa afterward direct for Funchal, Madeira."

There has been considerable speculation in the New York daily press concerning the sailing of the German steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm from New York quietly on the night of Aug. 3. She had previously been loaded with an extra supply of coal, had been painted a gray color, and had received a number of mysterious looking heavy boxed articles, in addition to other freight. We are informed from a reliable source that the German government quietly shipped over the vessel's armament as a converted cruiser, and that this would be put in place on the high seas, so that the Kronprinz Wilhelm, a very speedy vessel of twenty-three knots, can prey at once on the enemy's commerce on the Atlantic and elsewhere.

where.

Many German merchant ships, it is reported, having a total estimated value with their cargoes of about \$75,000,000, have been captured since Great Britain and Germany went to war Aug. 4. Some of the ships were captured on the high seas, but most of them were coaling or loading or unloading cargoes in British harbors. Many British ships in German harbors must also have been seized by the Germans, but there is as yet no statement as to their number or value. The French have also seized and captured German ships.

seized and captured German ships.

Capt. Joseph W. Oman, U.S.N., has been detached as commandant of the Boston Navy Yard at Charleston, Mass., and ordered to take command at once of the U.S.S. North Carolina, which was to leave Aug. 7 for Furope. The mission of the North Carolina is to supplement the work on which the cruiser Tennessee has sailed. Instructions were included to Captain Oman in the event that the North Carolina can overtake the Tennessee that he have transshipped at sea some of the passengers of the latter vessel. When the Tennessee left New York she was overcrowded, and officials believe the comfort of the officers now en route to Europe would be greatly added to by the transfer. On the arrival of the North Carolina in European waters the relief work will be divided between the two ships. John W. Garrett, American minister to Argentina, on his way to Buenos Ayres, via Europe, was to be a passenger on the North Carolina.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild of Liverpool is now taking a poll of its members on the question of an international code for steering at sea. A committee of the International Conference on Safety at Sea favored the adoption of such a code of helm orders, and the foreign delegates thought that it should not be the British code.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy. in D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy. ir Gen. George Barnett—Commandant U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later tan those given of the same vessels in the complete table ablished elsewhere in this issue:

North Carolina, arrived Aug. 4 at the navy yard, Boston,

North Carolina, arrived Aug. 4 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Hancock, Prairie and Proteus, arrived Aug. 4 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Cyclops, sailed Aug. 4 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va.
South Dakota and West Virginia, sailed Aug. 3 from Honolulu, H.T., for San Francisco, Cal.
Galveston, sailed Aug. 5 from Chefoo, China, for Shanghai, China.
Dale, sailed Aug. 5 from Chefoo, China, for Nagasaki, Japan.

apan.
Oscoola, sailed Aug. 5 from Key West, Fla., for Guannamo Bay, Cuba.
Paducah and Eagle, sailed Aug. 5 from Vera Cruz, Mexico,
or Portsmouth, N.H.
Alert, arrived Aug. 5 at Honolulu, H.T.
Cincinnati, sailed Aug. 6 from Chefoo, China, for Amoy, fo

Cincinnati, salled Aug. 6 at New Haven, Conn.

Rhode Island, arrived Aug. 6 at New Haven, Conn.
Florida, arrived Aug. 6 at Tompkinsville, N.Y.
Mayflower, arrived Aug. 6 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Galveston, arrived at Shanghai Aug. 7.
Rhode Island, salled from Newport for Portland Aug. 7.
Tennessee, salled from Tompkinsville for European waters

[SPECIAL ORDER.]

[SPECIAL ORDER.]

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 6, 1914.
The following order from the President of the United States is published for the information and guidance of all officers and persons connected with the naval service:

'The White House, Washington, Aug. 6, 1914.
I write to suggest that you request and advise all officers of the Service, whether active or retired, to refrain from public comment of any kind upon the military or political situation on the other side of the water. I would be obliged if you would let them know that the request and advice comes from me. It seems to me highly unwise and improper that officers of the Navy and Army of the United States should make any public utterances to which any color of political or military criticism can be given where other nations are involved.

Cordially and faithfully yours,

USEPHUS DANIELS Secretary of the Navy

WOODROW WILSON."

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 29, 1914.

Promotions and Appointment in the Navy.
Comdr. Casey B. Morgan to be a captain from July 1, 1914.
Lieut. (J.G.) Lemuel M. Stevens to be a lieutenant from
March 5, 1914.
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade)
from June 5, 1914: John J. Saxer, George B. Keester, John
Borland, Charles H. Maddox and James R. Barry.
First Lieut. Alexander M. Watson to be a captain in the
Marine Corps from June 15, 1914.
Second Lieut. Donald F. Duncan to be a first lieutenant in
the Marine Corps from June 9, 1914.
Robert A. Torrance, of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in the M.R.C. of the Navy from July 23, 1914.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 4, 1914.

Promotions and Appointment in the Navy.
Capt. Charles A. Gove to be a rear admiral from July 10,

Capt. Charles A. Gove to be a rear admiral from July 10, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. George L. P. Stone to be a commander from July 1, 1914.

Lieut. Theodore A. Kittenger to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1914.

Léeut. Charles T. Hutchins, jr., to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1914.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from June 5, 1914: Hugh P. Le Clair, James D. Maloney, Wallace L. Lind, Richard McC. Ellict, jr., Radford Moses, Holbrook Gibson, Howard H. J. Benson, Wilbur J. Carver, George A. Trever, Benjamin F. Tilley, jr., and Robert P. Guiler, jr.

Jack H. Harris, N.C., to be an assistant surgeon in Medical Reserve Corps from July 30, 1914.

Parmacist Charles E. Alexander to be a chief pharmacist from July 10, 1914.

Capt. Epaminondas L. Bigler to be a captain in Marine Corps from Aug. 22, to change date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Capt. Robert B. Farquharson to be a captain in Marine Corps from Sept. 16, 1912, to correct date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Capt. Walter N. Hill to be a captain in Marine Corps from Jan. 1, 1913, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Capt. Walter N. Hill to be a captain in Marine Corps from Jan. 1, 1913, to correct date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Capt. Lauren S. Willis to be a captain in Marine Corps from Feb. 5, 1913, to correct date from which he takes rank as Fermional Corps from Feb. 5, 1913, to correct date from which he takes rank as

Jan. 1, 1913, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Capt. Lauren S. Willis to be a captain in Marine Corps from Feb. 5, 1913, to correct date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Capt. Frederick A. Barker to be a captain in Marine Corps from May 6, 1913, to correct the date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Capt. Edward B. Cole to be a captain in the Marine Corps, Feb. 25, 1914, to correct date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

Capt. William T. Hoadley to be a captain in Marine Corps, Feb. 25, 1914, to correct date from which he takes rank as previously confirmed.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by Senate Aug. 5, 1914.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Condr. Casey B. Morgan to be a captain.

Lieut. (J.G.) Lemuel M. Stevens to be a lieutenant.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): John
J. Saxer, George B. Keester, John Borland, Charles H. Maddox
and James R. Barry.

First Lieut. Alexander M. Watson to be a captain in the
Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Donald F. Duncan to be a first lieutenant in
the Marine Corps.

Robert A. Torrance to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical
Reserve Corps.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning to be a commander.

Lieut. Wallace Bertholf to be a lieutenant commander.

Lieut. (J.G.) Chester H. J. Keppler to be a lieutenant.

The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade):
Robert S. Robertson, jr., Raleigh C. Williams and Harry A.

Badt.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 31.—Lieut. A. T. Church detached Louisiana; to ureau Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Lieut. J. M. Smeallie detached navy yard, New York; to ouisiana as Engineer officer.

Chief Gun. B. P. Donnelly detached navy yard, Washingm. D.C.; to Maine.

Gun. G. W. Waldo detached Mississippi; to North Carolina.

Gun. G. W. Walde detached Mississippi; to North Carolina. AUG. 1.—Lieut. (J.G.). Edwin Guthrie detached Truxtun; to Navy recruiting station, Sait Lake City, Utah. Ensign R. H. Grayson detached Michigan; to temporary duty naval training station, Newport, R.I. Ensign R. B. Simons detached Petrel; to Florida. Ensign R. S. Wentworth detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to Petrel. Act. Asst. Dental Surg. J. D. Halleck detached navy yard, Mare Island; to Maryland. Act. Asst. Dental Surg. J. D. Halleck detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Arkansas. Act. Asst. Dental Surg. E. H. Tennent detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Dixie. E. J. Damon detached Vestal; to treatment Solace.

Chief Btsn. E. J. Damon uesacueu vessus, S. C. Chief Btsn. J. E. Armstrong detached North Carolina; to Vestal. Bstn. W. R. Spear detached Potomac; to North Carolina, Chief Mach. D. C. Beach to navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Chief Mach. Rasmus Iversen detached Florida; to treatment naval hospital at New York, N.Y.

Mach. C. M. Baldwin detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Florida.

ass.; to Florida.
AUG. 2.—SUNDAY.
AUG. 3.—No orders.
AUG. 4.—Comdr. S. V. Graham detached command Petrel;
Naval Attaché, Vienna, Austria.
Ensign J. D. Moore detached command Goldsborough; to
acific Reserve Fleet.
Ensign J. A. Lee detached New Hampshire; to receiving
tip at Norfolk.
Act. Asst. Dental Surg. F. W. Lory detached.

A. Lee detached New Hampshire; to receiving ship at Norfolk.
Act. Asst. Dental Surg. E. W. Lacy detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to Georgia.
Chief Gun. J. C. Evans detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Chief Carp. T. E. Kiley detached Maryland Steel Company; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
AUG. 5.—Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Bulmer detached Milwaukee; to Pittsburgh and Oregon as executive officer.
Lieut. H. L. Irwin detached Isla de Luzon; to Dubuque.
Lieut (J.G.) Joseph Baer detached Isla de Luzon; to Dubuque.

buque. Ensign Van Leer Kirkman detached Colorado; to Mil-

Ensign Van Leer Kirkman detached Colorado; to Milwaukee.

Ensign W. E. Doyle detached Maryland; to Annapolis.
Ensign J. H. Brown, jr., detached Georgia; to temporary duty Virginia.

Surg. H. A. Dunn detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to naval hospital, Philadelphia.

P.A. Surg. Tharos Harlan detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to marine brigade, Vera Crux.

P.A. Surg. T. W. Reed to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

P.A. Surg. W. H. Connor detached Isla de Luzon; to Dubuque.

P.A. Paymr, R. W. Clark detached Isla de Luzon; to Du-

P.A. Paymr. R. W. Clark detached Bureau of Supplies and Asst. Paymr. R. C. Reed detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; to Tennessee.
Chief Btsn. M. J. J. Farley to home and wait orders.
Note.—Rear Admiral R. B. Rradford, U.S.N., retired, died at Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 4, 1914.
AUG. 6.—Capt. N. A. McCully detached command California. to temporary duty Office of Naval Intelligence.

Aug. 4, 1914.

AUG. 6.—Capt. N. A. McCully detached command California; to temporary duty Office of Naval Intelligence.

Comdr. A. H. Robertson detached command Denver; to command California.

Comdr. J. M. Reeves detached command Milwaukee; to command Annapolis.

Comdr. H. J. Ziegemeier detached command Annapolis; to command Denver.

Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Greenslade detached Michigan; to command Vulcan.

Lieuts. C. R. Clark, H. W. McCormack, C. C. Windsor, A. M. Charlton, W. R. Carter, W. H. Pashley, H. G. Donald, Marshall Collins, D. F. Ducey, Schamyl Cochran, J. McC. Irish, C. C. Ross, E. H. Loftin and A. T. Bidwell detached Naval Academy; to duty under instruction, Columbia University.

Liguts. E. E. Wilson, J. J. Rrashek and H. F. Donald, Lights, E. E. Wilson, J. J. Rrashek and H. F. Donald.

ersity. Lieuts, E. E. Wilson, J. J. Broshek and H. F. Davis de-ached Naval Academy; to duty under instruction, Columbia

ersity. Isign L. R. Ford detached Naval Academy; to duty under uction, Columbia University.

Ensign O. C. Hitchcock detached Isla de Luzon; to Dubuque.
Ensign G. L. Greene, ir., detached Florida; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.
P.A. Surg. G. S. Hathaway detached Raleigh; to naval station, Tutuile, Samoa.
Mach. J. A. Crimmins detached Reina Mercedes; to naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.
Paymr. Clerk C. E. Sandgren appointed to Tennessee.
Note.—Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, retired, died at Berkaley, Cal., on Aug. 6, 1914.
Cablegram from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Chefoo, China, Aug. 6.
Comdr. W. D. Brotherton additional duty Pampanga.
Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley to command 1st Division, Torpede Flotilla, Asiatic Fleet,
Lieut. R. R. Mann to Wilmington.
Lieut. W. E. Clark to Decatur.
Lieut. C. O. Moses detached Wilmington; to home and

wait orders.

Lieut, Ernest Durr detached command 1st Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Asiatic Fleet; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Forgus detached Pampanga; to heme

Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Forgus detached Pampanga; to heme dwait orders.
Ensign Sherwood Picking additional duty A-6.
Ensign F. Van Valkenburg detached Pampanga; to home dwait orders.
Ensign H. C. Cooper, jr., detached Saratoga; to home and ait orders.
Ensign J. L. Bib. 14. West detached Saratoga; to home and Ensign J. J. Bib. 14. West detached Saratoga;

ait orders.

Ensign J. L. Riheldaffer detached command A-6; to naval spital, Olongapo.

P.A. Paymr. T. P. Ballenger detached naval station, Cavite;

P.A. Paymr. T. P. Ballenger detached naval station, Cavite; to Saratoga.
Chief Mach. A. H. Hawley to Saratoga.
Mach. S. L. Almon detached Saratoga; to home and wait orders.
Chief Carp. J. L. Jones to Saratoga.
Chief Carp. E. L. Bass detached naval hospital, Canacao; to naval station, Olongapo.
Chief Carp. T. H. Scharf to naval station, Olongapo.
Chief Carp. T. B. Casey detached Saratoga; to home and wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 31.—Lieut. Col. T. P. Kane detached 1st Brigade, Vera Cruz; to Army War College. Capt. W. P. Upahur detached Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking; to United States. Capt. W. T. Hoadley commissioned from June 9, 1914. First Lieut. S. P. Budd commissioned from May 1, 1914. AUG. 5 .- Capt. L. P. Pinkston retired from July 28, 1914.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

AUG. 1.—Capt. Commandant E. P. Bertholf detailed to confer with Secretary of Commerce in connection with motorboat laws.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. H. H. Bixby detached Manning and ordered to Marmee Hospital, Port Townsend, for treatment.

AUG. 2.—Senior Capt. Howard Emery granted thirty days' leave.

leave.

AUG. 3.—Cadet of Engrs. Aron Mathies, I. S. Van Kammen, C. A. Deckle and P. R. Smith commissioned third lieutenant of Engineers.

Capt. Commandant E. P. Bertholf ordered to Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie and Duluth on official business.

AUG. 4.—First Lieut. W. H. O'Malley granted three months extension of sick leave.

AUG. 6.—Lieut. E. H. Smith ordered to revenue duty on Seminole.

e. di Lieut. of Engrs. M. H. Doyle relieved from duty on ; to Yamacraw.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The cutter Morrill leaves Buffalo Aug. 5. She is cruising westward and her next address will be Cleveland. In search of a derelict the Windom sails for Key West Aug. 5.

The Tuscarora left Milwaukee Aug. 4 for cruising to northward.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.
ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. P. W. Lauriat. San Juan P.R.
ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. Portland, Me.
APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.
ARCATA—2d Lieut. C. G. Roemer. Port Townsend, Wash,
BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Nome, Alaska.
CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.
COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.
DAVEY—Master's Mate W. Kendrick. New Orleans, Ls.
GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisce, Cal.
GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.
GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. of Engrs. A. C. Norman. Baltimore, Md.
HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.
HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.
ITASCA—Capt. F. C. Billard. New London, Conn.
McCULLOCH—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger. On Alaskan cruise.
MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Sts. Marie, Mich.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. On Alaskan cruise.
MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. On Alaskan cruise.
MANNING—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerek. At New York, N.Y.
MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmins. Detroit, Mich.
ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.
PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Newbern, N.C.
SEMINOLLE—Depot. South Baltimore, Md., out of commission.
SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Address Halifax, NovaScotia.

SENECA—Gapt. U. E. Jonnston. Address Hailbax, Nove Scotia.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp. On Alaskan cruise.

THETIS—Gapt. J. H. Brown. Honolu.u, H.T.

TUSOARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg. Galveston, Texar.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philsdelphia. Ps.

delphia, Fa. WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Ma. YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 28, 1914.

Mrs. John C. Fairfax has as her house guests her mother, Mrs. O. W. Pollock, and her sister, Mrs. Ignacio Borda, of San Francisco. Miss Polly Young, daughter of Col. George S. Young, left Saturday for an eighteen days' cruise to Alaska, with Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, of Tacoma. Mrs. Walter C. Sweeney, wife of Captain Sweeney, gave a thimble party Friday in honor of Mrs. Blessing. Mrs. John O. Fairfax, wife of Lieutenant Fairfax, gave a sewing party Thuraday in honor of Mrs. Pollock and Mrs. Borda. Mrs. Lucius C. Benneti gave a luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames Blessing, Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, Shelby Blatterman, James M. Hobson, jr., and Walter C. Sweeney.

Campbell Sweeney, son of Capt. and Mrs. Sweeney, celebrated his fifth birthday with a party. Those present were Bunny Gibner, Junior Richardson, Maudle and Clara Luise Hartz, George Clarke Rockwell, Gale Robinson and Shelby Blatterman. Colonel Young gave a dinner at the Arlington Club, Portland, in honor of Colonel Noble, Thursday. Mrs. John H. Page, sr., gave a luncheon Saturday in honor of those who are about to leave the post. Among those who visited Gearhart during the maneuvers were Mesdames Wilson Chase, Jere B. Clayton, John B. Richardson, William H. Gill, Edgar A. Fry and Fred Buybee. Mrs. Wilson Chase, gave a tea Monday in honor of Mrs. Castner, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Sect, who will soon leave the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bernard Lentz are being congratulated upon the birth of a son. Mrs. J. F. Morrison, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Morrison, gave a bridge party Saturday for Mesdames James Ossewande, Shelby Blatterman, Gilbert Wilkes, William H. Gill, John B. Richardson and Cromwell Stacy.

FOR A REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

FOR A REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. John Brisben Walker, of Denver, Colo., sends us
the outlines of a plan for the reorganization of the
Army which he has submitted to the President of the
United States. Concerning this plan which is described in the article that follows, Mr. Walker says:
Since the outlines of this plan were given in the Army and
Navy Journal in February it has had a very large circulation
in the press of the country and has been received with universal favor. The President has since been giving it his personal attention. The following states the plan in full detail.
Yesterday the press dispatches stated that the Secretary of the
Navy has adopted verbatim one of the principal points.

Three classes of men are now graduated by the

Three classes of men are now graduated by the United States Army: The West Point cadet, whose training makes him a man of the highest efficiency in both military and civil life. The private soldier, who is left adrift after discharge, uneducated and without true ideals of citizenship. The deserter. More than twenty thousand men have deserted from the Army during the past ten years. Branded as criminals, they but too often become so in reality.

The contrast between these three classes of men, all

taken from the same walks of life and all graduated by the same institution, is sufficiently startling to cause investigation. Investigation must end in this answer: The success in one case and the failure in the other are

investigation. Investigation must end in this answer:
The success in one case and the failure in the other are
due simply to the difference in the system. Extend the
West Point system to the Army and the results will be
the same. Every three years, sixty thousand men would
go back into civil life usefully educated, well disciplined
and, because of their training, ready to become valuable
citizens. While they were in the Army, they would
represent the maximum of efficiency for war. Desertion would be a thing of the past, because there would
no longer be a reason for desertion.

The difference between graduating men with a high
sense of honor, well educated and capable, and graduating deserters, who enter the criminal class, is simply one
of system. Without expending an additional dollar—
in fact less, because the guarding of criminals costs
more than buying text-books—the Army would turn
back into civil life men of character and education and
furnish a very high type of soldier who will be able, in
case of an unexpected war, to command companies in
any branch of the Service.

Congress is asked to authorize the Secretary of War
to enlist a trial regiment to be stationed at Fort Logan,
because of the healthful climate of Colorado and the
commodious quarters already built there. The young
men for this regiment will be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two. Their physical and mental qualification shall be of a high standard. This plan does not
involve a single step that has not already received practical demonstration. It proposes to substitute for the
existing Army methods, and the routine which has resulted in twenty thousand desertions, the order in use
at West Point. The men would rise at the same hour
as if cadets at West Point. They would study before
breakfast, have a morning drill, go to recitation and rouse
if cadets at West Point. They would study before
breakfast, have a morning drill, go to recitation and not
breakfast, have a morning drill, go to recitation and not
breakfast, have a mo

the United States Military Academy. The pay would be the same as in the infantry regiments, with this proviso: that only one-half should be paid each month the remainder being held back to the end of the third year.

The enlisted man would have the privilege of resigning at any time by giving six months' notice. If he should resign before the close of his three years of service, one-half of his pay would be forfeited. Instead of the guard house, he would receive demerit for bad conduct, exactly as at West Point; and if his demerit should exceed a certain number, he would be dismissed, and the one-half of his pay forfeited.

If the regulations adopted at West Point are so successful on the Hudson, there is no reason why every. Army post cannot become a West Point. The tactical officers and instructors at the Military Academy are Army officers. Each regiment in the Army would derive its instructors from the same source. The curriculum would not, of course, be of so high a character as at West Point, but it could be made quite as practical; and while training men to become first class soldiers, and officers, could at the same time prepare them to be graduated into civil life as most desirable citizens.

It is true that the ablest men in the Army are selected as instructors and tactical officers for West Point. At the beginning many officers would not be efficient instructors; but not the least advantage of the system would be to elevate the intellectual measure of the officer, of course, the officers of this first Fort Logan regiment must be selected with great care. They should be men in sympathy with democratic, rather than aristoratic, ideals. They must be men of dignity and character, men who would take a pride in building up such a regiment as has never been seen, away from West Point.

What would be the effect upon enlistment and desertions? Instead of experiencing difficulty in securing men, there would be a waiting list for such an army, asking to be permitted to enlist. There would be no desertions, becau

into one of our chief educational forces, which would send back into civil life a steady stream of integrity and capacity—such a plan should not be long in gain-ing the support necessary to put it into action.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT IN MEXICO.

Mr. H. Arthur Houser, an alumnus of the Creighton University, Omaha, Neb. (A.B., '95), in a letter to the university paper from Vera Cruz, describing his experiences on the U.S.S. Des Moines, tells us that "it was pitiful to see how heartbroken Captain Vogelgesang was to think that he had to come out of the river without

ences on the U.S.S. Des Moines, tells us that "it was pitiful to see how heartbroken Captain Vogelgesang was to think that he had to come out of the river without being allowed to help his own people. He was the man and his the ship which had been selected to sink the three Mexican gunboats, Bravo, Zaragoza and Veracruz, if Tampico had been taken."

"In all my life," says Mr. Houser, "I never met a finer or bigger-hearted crowd than the officers and the men of our Navy. Any one ship could have taken Tampico alone, and yet with the knowledge that in sight of their decks and under their very guns the American flag had been torn down and tied to the tails of horses, dragged in the dust of the streets and burned in the principal plaza, yet they followed the orders inspired by the ignorance of one man in our State Department. They knew that American women had been grossly insulted and American men injured, simply because they were Americans, and they knew that all of us had been saved by two little cruisers flying the flags of England and Germany. They felt that our flag had been eternally disgraced, and yet they cheerfully turned their backs on what might have been, and generously gave their time and best efforts to making us comfortable.

"I have not the time to relate the long list of humiliations and insults suffered by the American flag and the American people, but I will mention a few which are not generally known nor have been printed in the American press.

"One was that of the printing of circulars in Spanish by a man named Lopez, an employee of the Ward Line in Tampico, insulting wives of all Americans in the most shocking and indecent manner and advocating their killing. Another was the fact that when Admiral Mayogot orders to take his ships out of the river he would not go until he had received the seventh order. He could not believe that those orders came from headquarters and felt that someone was tampering with the wireless, as he could not conceive of being sent out of the river, leaving us to our fa

"American sentiment in Mexico feels that when Wilson did not recognize Huerta he was strictly within his rights, as that is the privilege of the President, but there he should have stopped. When he went further and told Huerta he must resign, then he intervened, and he was wrong, but when Huerta refused to resign then he should have forced him to resign in an open, honest manner, instead of trying to bring it about by aiding and abetting people who are no better than Huerta. This is the cause of all our troubles, and the Federals are right in resenting the treatment they have received from the American Government."

THE CAPE COD CANAL.

In his speech at the inauguration of the Cape Cod Canal Mr. Belmont said:

"We have finally cut a channel eight miles across the isthmus and five miles into Buzzard's Bay, fit to float all classes of craft drawing somewhat over twenty feet of water.

"By this coming December we will finish the dredging

all classes of craft drawing somewhat over twenty feet of water.

"By this coming December we will finish the dredging to the full depth of twenty-five feet at low tide. At high water full thirty feet will exist, ample for the passage of vessels of maximum beam.

"I feel deeply touched by your desire that I should stop off on my way through the canal to-day. I understand that it is because you are celebrating the birth of Sandwich and the memory of one of its founders and my ancestor, Edmund Freeman. Perhaps you wish me as one of his descendants to accept also a pat on the shoulder because I have made possible the opening of the Cape Cod Canal. If so, I gratefully accept it.

"It is true Edmund Freeman landed at Lynn in the good ship Abigail in 1635 and came to Sandwich in 1637. To the colony came later a young man named Edward Perry, from Devonshire, England. He married one of Freeman's daughters, and from this episode arose that little event on Lake Erie in 1812, the opening of the ports of Japan to commerce in 1854, and a few other incidents for which the Perrys have, I believe, earned honorable mention.

The new canal, of which Commodore Jacob W. Miller, a former officer of the Navy and former head of the New York Naval Militia, is president of the company controlling it, will be a great boon to Lavigators, many of whom will be saved the perils of the passage around Cape Cod, with its fogs and destructive shoals. The canal affords a haven of refuge, and at the Cape Cod entrance there is a breakwater 3,000 feet long containing 350,000 tons of granite, which affords additional protection. Vessels using the canal will save seventy miles in distance, which in the case of passenger traffic is a great convenience. The economic value of the canal for freight carriers is even greater, for the seventy miles aved will make it possible for barges and commercial craft of all kinds to make more trips a month than they would around Cape Cod. The buffeting of the New England storms taxes the power of the engines, hence mo

a ton. Yachts, motor boats and other craft not engaged in commerce can be passed through the canal for as low a toll as \$3. The canal represents an expenditure of \$12,000,000. It is estimated that in the last sixty years two thousand vessels of various kinds have been wrecked while attempting the passage of the often stormy and fog bound cape, and that between seven hundred and eight hundred persons have lost their lives.

WEST POINT.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Aug. 5, 1014.

The situation in Europe will change the plans of a number of West Point people who are spending the summer traveling abroad. Mrs. Vidmer and Miss Elaanor Vidmer, who were to have sailed on the Vaterland Saturday for a motor trip through France and Germany with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stuart, were obliged to cancel the trip on account of the war. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson gave a dance and supper at the club after the cadet hop Thurnday for their house guest, Mrs. Karnes, of Kanass Gity, and for Col. and Mrs. Situart, Lieut. and Mrs. Gallagher, Lieut. and Mrs. Bisind, Lieut. and Mrs. Higley, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Lieut. And Mrs. Higley, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Lieut. and Mrs. Highey, Lieut. and Mrs. Boshelder, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Lieut. and Mrs. Highey, Lieut. and Mrs. Boshelder, Lieut. and Mrs. Highey, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Lieut. and Mrs. Highey, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Lieut. and Mrs. Highey, Captain Liedes, Captain Silan, Captain Wilcox, Captain Liedes, Captain Silan, Captain Silease and Lieutenant Evwin. Mrs. E. H. Mitchell gave a dinner at the club Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Youngberg, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Mrs. Concilin, Captain Alexander, Captain Silan, Captain Silease and Lieutenant Fullen. Mrs. Youngberg and beth, N.J., where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Emil de Raismes, Mrs. Youngberg's parents. Colonel Youngberg will join his family later. Colonel Holt and son, Roger, have returned from as month's stay is Boston and vicinity. Miss Eleanor Vidmer spent the week-end visiting at Mamsroneck. Mrs. Pendleton, wife of Col. Edwin F. Pendleton, wife

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 6, 1914.

Lieut. George McC. Courts, U.S.N., 1907, aid to Admiral Fletcher, is on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Courts, at their cottage at Arundel on the Bay. Lieut. Benjamin Tilley is visiting his mother and sister on Hanover street. Lieut. Roland Vansant, 22d U.S. Inf., is here on a visit to his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vansant.

strect. Lieut. Roland Vansant, 22d U.S. Inf., is here on a visit to his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vansant.

Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon, U.S.N., is acting senior assistant to the commandant, until the permanent Academic staff for the coming term is completed. Mrs. Theodoric Porter, wife of the Commodore, gave a tea last Sunday at her cottage at Skyland, Va., where she was assisted by Commodore Porter and her son, Mr. Galloway Cheston. Mrs. W. H. Fullam, wife of the Superintendent, will leave Ang. 15 for Newport, R.L. accompanied by her daughters, Mrs. Sanda, and Miss Rhoda Fullam.

That Lieut. Jonas Ingram will be head coach of the Navy football team, for the coming season is assured by orders from the Department, directing him to proceed to the Academy for duty. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., for the last three years on duty as senior assistant to the Commandant of Midshipmen, left this week for duty as executive officer of the U.S.S. Michigan.

Capt. John Pitcher, U.S.A., retired, and wife, whose home is on South river, near this city, have been delayed a month at West Point, owing to the illness of their daughter, Miss Catherine Pitcher, who was taken suddenly ill with appendicitis and operated upon. The Pitchers have been traveling. Lieut. Comdr. Channey Shackford, aid to the Superintendent, returned this week after a month's vacation spent at Monterey, Plue Ridge Mountains. Mrs. Shackford will remain another nonth. Commodore H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gearing and son are spending the summer in Canada with the daughter of the former. Paymr. Gen. T. J. Cowle, U.S.N., and Mrs.

Cowie are spending August at Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Sum

mit.

By a batting rally in the rinth inning the Navy plebes won from the nine of the Coast Artillery Corps Division, of the Inner Bureau League of the War Department, Washington, Saturday, 6 to 5. The soldier boys led, 6 to 3, in the final session, when the middles came through with some timely hits that sent three runners across the pan. Batteries: Kelly and Murphy; Cuddily and McReynolds. Umpire, Fisher, of Annapolis.

The Naval Academy plebes repeated yesterday their victory of two weeks ago by defeating the Maryland collegians, but were outclassed in fielding. They had a batting rally in the seventeenth inning, scoring three runs.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 4, 1914.

Mrs. Frank H. Brumby had a card party Thursday afternoon for Miss Jennie Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., Mesdames Ralph Earle, Archer M. R. Allen, James Leigh, L. R. de Steiguer, Francis L. Chadwick, George Pickrell, R. G. Peck, of Washington, Hammond Johnston, R. D. Spalling, E. H. Tennent, Calvert Truxtun, L. M. Cox, H. E. Lackey, Misses Gerdine and du Bose, of Athens, Ga., Robertson, of Amherst, Va., and Belle Heath. Prizes were given Mesdames Spalding and de Steiguer, Misses Heath and Robertson. Ensign John W. McClaran had dinner on the Fanning Friday for Mr. and Mrs. George de Bree Taylor, Miss Alice Stollenwerk, of Baltimore, Md., Misses Lucy and Mattie Lamb, Ensigns Davidson, James C. Byrnes, jr., and Jenifer Garnett. Miss Jennie Smith, of Athens, Ga., is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank H. Brumby. Miss Alice Maxfield has returned to her home in St. Paul, Minn., after spending some time with her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, St. Helena. Ensign and Mrs. Milton M. Fenner and little son leave this week for New York and Fredonia, N.Y., to spend the summer. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Jeffers and family left Saturday for Jamestown, R.I., to remain until late in October, Major and Mrs. James B. Hughes, U.S.A., left last week to spend some time in Washington, D.C. Mrs. R. P. Voight, Misses Annie and Carrie Voight and Mr. Steadman Voigh left Monday for Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Va. Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine had a bridge-luncheon-Friday for Mesdames Jonathan Old, John S. Barleon, of Annapolis, L. D. Peck, of Washington, J. F. Maupin, Heber Cassell, Nathaniel Land, Talcot, of New York, Laura and Wallace Cooke, Codd, Frank Hope, Hartt, F. L. Barlow, Misses Hill, Emmerson, Arthur, Wilson, Broadus, of Alexandria, Va., and Johnston, of New York. Ensign Macfarlane left Saturday for Vera Cruz, to join the Vermont Ensign Edward B. Lapham left hurses week for Blue Ridge Summit, for the summer. Surg. and Mrs. H. O. Shiffer left last week

in Washington, were joined last week by Ensign Parmelee and will return to their home in Portsmouth the end of this week.

The wardroom officers of the Franklin gave a farewell diner Wednesday to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. George L. P. Stone, which also combined a welcome to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. C. Briggs, who will make their home on the Richmond. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield, Ensign and Mrs. J. E. Meredith, Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hope, Misses Alice Maxfield, Eliae Hodges and Rosalie Martin, Paymaster Ransdell, Surgeon Mears, Ensigns Keisker, Parmelee and Jones. Afterward a dance was enjoyed on the upper deck. Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Halsey, jr., and little Miss Margaret Halsey left Thursday for Jamestown, R.I., for the remainder of the summer. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. S. Briggs and daughter are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Scales, on the Franklin, prior to occupying their new home on the Richmond. Surg. and Mrs. E. H. Tennent have returned from leave. Lieutenant Wheatley, U.S.S. New Hampshire, spent part of last week in Suffolk, Va. Ensign and Mrs. F. E. P. Uberroth, Misses Aline Kelly and Mary Wilson, Ensign Edward B. Lapham and Lieut. F. P. Conger had a beach party at Virginia Beach Monday, dining at the Casino and attending the hop afterward.

FORT LOGAN.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Aug. 2, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Graham had dinner Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Hoquemberg, Mr. and Mrs. Linderfelt, Miss Smith, Misses Hoquemberg and Lieutenants Patterson and Maize, 12th Cav. Mrs. J. B. McClellan and her guest, Mrs. Cliff Hawkins, were the guests of friends in Denver Monday. Major and Mrs. Shook have as their house guest Mrs. Shook's mother, Mrs. Slade, of Des Moines, Iowa, who arrived Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler entertained Wedlesday for Mr. and Mrs. Remick, of Boulder, Colo. Mrs. McClellan entertained Wednesday in honor of her guest, Mrs. Cliff Hawkins, of St Louis, and for Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, the Misses Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieutenants Robinson, Marks, McEnery and Captain Waring,

Deusen, the Misses Van Deusen, Major and Mrs. Shook, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieutenants Robinson, Marks, McEnery and Captain Waring, Mesdames Graham, Juenemann, Wyke, Mallory, Mackay, the Misses Margaret, Fay and Jeanette Schmidt, Doris Wyke, May Rowell, while those attending from Deuver were Mesdames J. T. O'Donnell, B. Van Burgen, W. Stansberry, H. Brooks, Julius Schmidt, ir., Donahower, Hoyt, C. Cannon, H. Phillipps, H. Cribbin, M. C. Cummings, C. F. Lilly, J. R. Randolph, H. R. Tompkins, S. B. Redding, J. M. Bordy, J. R. Greenlee, D. Maitland, the Misses Florence Rantschler, Florence Brewster, Blanche Champlin, Carol Lock, Mary Brewster, Mary Bowles, Lillian Walters, Eunice Seiter, Dorotita O'Donnell, Miss Alice Seiter, of Kansas City, Miss Mary Wright, of Fort Worth, Texas, Miss Ella L. Ward, of Montgomery, Ala.

Major and Mrs. Shook gave a dinner Wednesday for Mys Cliff Hawkins, Lieutenant Robinson and Mrs. Slade. Major and Mrs. W. Gorman Gambrill gave a dinner Thursday for Judge and Mrs. James Owen, Dr. C. B. Lyman, of Denver, and Mrs. Cliff Hawkins. Lieutenant Marks gave a dinner Friday for Mr, and Mrs. W. Beattie and Mrs. Hammond. Friday evening a farewell ball was given in honor of Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, and their daughters, Hazel and Gladys, who are leaving for Fort Sam Houston. The dance was held in the Administration Hall. Receiving were Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Misses Hazel and Gładys and Deusen, Misses Hazel and Mrs. Wyke, Capt. and Mrs. Bernheim, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Belliott, Lieutenants Marks, Titus, Jacobs, McEnery, Röbinson, Majze, Captain Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Medlery, Mr. and Mrs. Rowell, McClellan, Hawkins, Simpsony Slade, the Misses Doris Wyke, May Rowell, Marian McGrath, Margaret, Fay and Jeanette Schmidt, Mr. Ashley Rowell and J. S. Schmidt, Lieut. and Mrs. Felker.

Mr. and Mrs. Beattie and Mrs. Hammond. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel and daughters, Helen and Ruth, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs.! S. F. Dutton at the picinic celebration of Colorado Day held in City Park, Denver, Saturday, Major and Mrs. W. G. Gambrill have as house guests Mrs. Gambrill's father, Mr. Richeson, of St. Paul, and Mrs. Gambrill's father, Mr. Richeson, of St. Paul, and Mrs. Gambrill's niece, Ruth Richeson, of Indiana, who arrived Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. White, of Denver, were visitors Sunday as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel. Mrs. Hawkins left Saturday for an auto trip through Estes Park. Lleutenants Robinson, Maise and Mrs. Schoeffel. Mrs. Hawkins left Saturday for an auto trip through Estes Park. Lleutenants Robinson, Maise and Mrs. Schoeffel and Mrs. Chapt. Mrs. Ch

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 31, 1914.

Mrs. Allen Greer gave a suppor before the last Fort Scots hop for Misses Margueriet Van Vitel, Ruth Guyer, Helen Rees, Licutenants Rebinson and Rees, Cadet Robert Guyer and Mr. R. C. Van Vitel. After the hop Mrs. Guyer entertained the same guests at a hop support. Miss Virginia Tobin and Mrs. William Zeile also were dinner hockesses before the hop, as were Licut, and Mrs. C. P. Harris, who entertained in compliment to Col. and Mrs. J. W. Joyes, of Bencisi Arsenal, and for Captains and Medames Lewis Turtle, William H. Monroe, Licut, and Mrs. J. W. Joyes, of Bencisi Arsenal, and for Captains and Medames Lewis Turtle, William H. Monroe, Licut, and Mrs. Ralph C. Harrison. Mrs. Martin Crimmins, guest of her sister, Mrs. Charles McCornick, at Loa Alton, left Turusday to visit Mr. and Mrs. James Bishop, near Los Angeles, Mrs. John P. Wisser H. G. Humber is the guest of Major and Mrs. Robert B. Grubbs at Fort Baker. Mrs. Humber has been passing the spring and most of the summer in her bungalow in Santa Crus. A control of the summer in her bungalow in Santa Crus. A control of the summer in her bungalow in Santa Crus. A control of the summer in her bungalow in Santa Crus. A control of the summer in her bungalow in Santa Crus. Admiral Louis Kempff and Miss Cornellis. Kempff, who are daminated to the summer in her bungalow in Santa Crus. Mannan and Mrs. Marway and Mrs. Robert Murray, their small son and Mrs. Marvay's also Murray, their small son and Mrs. Murray's also Murray, their small son and Mrs. Murray's also Murray, their small son and Mrs. Murray's also Murray, Mrs. C. Van Vilet and Miss Marquerite Van Vilet for luncheon, at Angel Danger, in Los Angeles, Lieut. And Mrs. Parket. Licut. Thomas Rees and Cadet Robert Guyer were guests of Mrs. R. C. Van Vilet, Bandward Mrs. Bandward Mrs. Scots Mrs. Robert Mrs. Scots Mrs. Robert Mrs. L

Heine Von Schroeder, Zia Mufti Bey, Col. J. P. Hains, Captain Fulton, Dr. Frank Girard, Dr. Hu B. McMurdo, Paymr. John Hannan, U.S.N., Mesdames Charles Humphreys, Milton Elliott, Cummings, Dudley, Pierce, Misses Winslow, Hamilton Hogan, Brown, McGregor, Bond, Long, Lois Brown, Braverman, Ghirardelli, Majors Newbill, Bottoms, Chase, Brown, Lieutenants Price, Jewett, Rees, Seydel, Robinson, Bendel, Messrs. Deremer, Tuttle, Phillips, von Brinniken Busch, Smith and Morbio.

SECOND CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 3, 1914.

All the officers and ladies of the garrison enjoyed a unique hop out-of-doors on the tennis courts Monday evening. The Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. Winn Tuesday, when Mrs. Kingman won the prize. Mrs. Charles G. Harvey gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Fenton's guest, Miss Davies, of New York. Other guests were Miss Winn, Miss Dickman, the Misses Collins and Miss King.

Mr. and Mrs. Holt, of New Lork, at their beautiful sumer home near Burlington gave an informal dance Wedges.

Mr. and Mrs. Holt, of New Lork, at their beautiful summer home near Burlington gave an informal dance Wednesday evening. Many from the students' military camp attended. Those from the post were Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter, Misses Nicholson, Winn, Dickman, the Misses Collins, Miss Barnes, Miss Nancy King, Lieutenants Sumner, Brett, Eastham, Ratzkoff, Duval, Foster and De Armand and Mr. Gordon Brown. Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. Allen dinner on Wednesday given by Mr. and Mrs. Allen, who have a summer home near Burlington.

Capt. and Mrs. King, Miss Alice King, of Boston, and Lieutenant Nelson attended a dinner on Wednesday given by Mr. and Mrs. Allen, who have a summer home near Burlington.

Gen. Leonard Wood arrived Wednesday and was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Dickman. On Thursday morning the students from the military camp drilled for him on the parade grounds, in front of the officers' quarters. The students are all enthusiastic over the work. The camp will terminate with a week's practice march. Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, Gen. Staff, who is in charge of the students' camps throughout the country, spent a few days last week in Burlington observing the work of the camp.

The 2d Squadron, under command of Major Winn, marched to Winooski Thursday to participate in the celebration of the placing of a bronze tablet, marking the site of an old block house used during the early days. The officers with the 2d Squadron were Captains Paine and Romeyn, Lieutenants Smith, Bailey, Smalley, Brown, McGee and Nelson.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurd, of Topeka, Kas, are guests of Mrs. Dorsey Cullen. Judge and Mrs. Baker, of Chicago, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kochersperger. Miss Davies, guest of Mrs. Fenton, left for her home on Long Island Thursday, Miss Alice King, who has been spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Harvey, left Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Swiftleft Tuesday for their new station at Fort Lieuvenworth. Capt. and Mrs. Weed arrived last week and are settled in quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Swift. Mrs. Kelley and Miss Kelley, of Washington, D.C., are guests of Mrs. Fenton.

Mrs. Dorsey Cullen on Thursday gave an auction bridge hard in honor of her aunt, Mrs. Hurd, in the hop room of the Administration Building. Mrs. Winn and Mrs. Graham held the highest scores. On Thursday the students of the camp gave a farewell dance in the cellege gymnasium in held the highest scores. On Thursday the students of the camp gave a farewell dance in the cellege gymnasium in for Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Nicholson left on Friday for a motor trip

BROWNSVILLE BORDER PATROL.

BROWNSVILLE BORDER PATROL.

Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 2, 1914.

Captain Coward, C.A.C., quite ill for two weeks, is much better now. He and Mrs. Coward leave soon for a three months' trip up North. Lieutenant Cunningham is also on the sick list. So far, there have been fourteen cases of malaria in camp and several cases of dengue. The climate does not seem to agree with the animals either, four or five horses and mules having died during the past month.

Captain Geere left this week for New York, where he will be joined by Mrs. Geere for their long deferred trip abroad. Mrs. Tilford, wife of Captain Tilford, 3d Cav., left Thursday for San Antonio, where she will spend a few days, later going for an extended trip to Pittsburgh and New York, Mrs. Guy Carleton entertained on Wednesday with bridge. The prizes were won by Miss Thayer, of Brownsville, and Mrs. Johnson, wife of Lieutenant Johnson, Cav. Mrs. Wheeler won the consolation prize, Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Schwartzkopf were luncheon guests of the American Consul, in Matamoras, Tuesday.

This city is in a bad condition, striking one as a deserted village, hundreds of houses being unoccupied. The churches are all closed, the priests having been forced to leave. The military hospital is still quite crowded with wounded Constitutionalist soldiers, some of them being there since the heattle of Matamoras, which occurred over a year ago. The refugees, who have made Brownsville their home for several months, have about all returned to Mexico.

Col. and Mrs. Carleton, Miss Carleton and Miss Simpson were dinner guests of Lieutenants Eddy and Washington at the Miller Hotel, Saturday.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 1, 1914.

Capt. James T. Moore left last week on a three months' leave, which will be spent in New York with Mrs. Moore, who left here some months ago. The 3d Battalion, under Captain Creary, left Texas City July 20 for Galveston, where Captain Creary, left Texas City July 20 for Galveston, where they will spend three weeks preparatory to taking part in the military tournament to be held during the Cotton Carnival. Lieut. and Mrs. P. R. Manchester sailed for New York, where they will spend a two months' leave. Major and Mrs. Dashiell and Mrs. Dashiell's mother, Mrs. Pearson, left July 23 for Washington. This leaves the regiment without a field officer, and Capt. W. F. Creary is in command. Mrs. Seigle, Mrs. Coates and Mrs. Cole were guests at a bridge given Tuesday by Mrs. James M. Phalen and Mrs. Percy L. Jones. The same afternoon Mrs. Waugh gave a tea. Lieut. B. K. Yount leaves Thursday for Chicago, where he will spend a month's leave. Mrs. A. R. Emery and small son left this evening for Fort Sheridan, where Mr. Emery will join them later. Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. Boughton depart soon to spend a short leave at various fishing resorts near here.

FORT BARRANCAS.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Aug. 2, 1914.

Mrs. Laura De Russey Berry and Miss Berry entertained at bridge Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Hubbard winning the prize. The bachelors gave a swimming party and supper Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Miss Puleston, Miss Shepard and the Misses Blount. Mrs. Schuyler, wife of the American Consul in Panama, is the guest of her brotherin-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Conger, at the nay yard. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Frank R. Kennedy were directly and Mrs. Kennedy while on the same evening Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Bender.

Capt. and Mrs. Golderman gave a swimping satisfactory.

Mrs. Bender. Capt. and Mrs. Golderman gave a awimming party and in-formal supper Saturday night for Lieut. Comdr. R. S. Doug-

has and Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Lyon, Miss Hyer and Messrs. Brent, Hyer and Moreno. The same evening Major and Mrs. Morse entertained in honor of Mrs. Schuyler and her brother, other guests being Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Capt. and Mrs. Perry and Dr. Benton, U.S.N. Mrs. Holcombe and Lieutenant Holcombe had dinner Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Perry, while Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd were guests of Col. and Mrs. Ridgway. That evening Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard entertsined informally for Col. and Mrs. Ridgway and Mrs. Lyon.

GOVERNORS ISLAND

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Aug. 6, 1914.

The entire garrison is grieving at the news of the sudden death of Col. Stephen C. Mills, which occurred Aug. 3. Colonel Mills was with his family at their summer home, Los Molinos, Hague, Lake George, and had just returned on July 25 from inspecting Fort Ethan Allen and Plattaburg Barracks, when he was taken ill, and after a few days' treatment by Col. Alfred E. Bradley, Med. Corps, who was at his camp on Lake George, near Los Molinos, was taken to the hospital, Ticonderoga, N.Y. On July 30 an operation was performed by Dr. Bradley, assisted by Dr. Cummins, of Ticonderoga. Colonel Mills rallied somewhat for a time, but extreme weakness followed, and he died on Monday morning. The deepest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Mills and her family by a host of friends throughout the Army. Colonel Mills was admired by all who knew him for his soldierly qualities. The Army has lost an officer of the finest and highest type, who was an ornament to his profession and was universally recognized as a most thorough and efficient administrator. As a friend and counsellor to all ranks and conditions, he filled a place attained by few, and his loss to Governors Island, where he was twice stationed in the past nine years, is a very great one. The funeral was held at West Point on Thursday afternoon and was conducted by Chaplain H. Percy Silver, of the Military Academy, and Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith, of Governors Island. A large number of officers and their families from this garrison were present to pay the tribute of their love and respect to his memory.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by Capt. Frank R. McCoy, of New York city, is spending part of the summer with his brother, Captain McCoy. Major and Mrs. Day, of Frankfort, Ky, with her sister, Mrs. L. Mervin Maus.

Col. Walter K. Wright leaves Aug. 6 for Texas to join his regiment, the 23d Infantry. Mrs. Wright goes to be with her dangatter, Mrs. Rule, in Westfield. Col. William M. Black leaves Aug. 8 with a board o

FORT SNELLING

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Aug. 2, 1914.

Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., arrived Wednesday from Vera Cruz. Lieutenant Moreno on Aug. 15 will leave for Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. N. R. Dudley, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Claude B. Thummel, leave Monday for New York. Mrs. Arthur Johnson gave a Dutch supper Thursday after the bowling party. Mrs. M. W. McQuigg gave a children's party. Saturday in honor of her small daughters, Florence and Marion. Mrs. McQuigg was assisted by Mrs. Porter and Mrs. James A. Lynch. Richard Smith and Arthur Johnson gave a "movie" party Wednesday for Thomas Hogan Hayes, Charles C. Bankhead, Jack Moreno and Robert Hewitt. Mrs. M. C. Borden entertained for the Bridge Club Thursday. Lieut. Stanley L. James arrives Monday at the garrison from Vera Cruz. Lieutenant James is en route to Fort Leavenworth. Miss Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind., arrived Friday and is the guest of Mrs. Edward S. Hayes. The Bowling Club held a bowling party Thursday in the post gymnasium. Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno give a dinner this evening for Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, Mrs. J. Walton Maxey, of Beaumont, Texas, Miss Field, of Porto Rico, and Mrs. Hughes, of Lexington, Ky. Ogden Johnson gave a theater party Friday in honor of Miss Johnston, of Terre Haute, Ind., who is the house guest of Mrs. Edward S. Hayes. Lieut., Robert M. Perkins spent a few days here during the week. Lieutenant Perkins is with the Field Artillery at Sparta, Wis. Capt. Charles W. Weeks, 28th Inf., arrived Wednesday from Vera Cruz. Mrs. Edward S. Hayes will give a dinner Monday in honor of her house guest, Miss Johnston. Capt. Charles H. Leonard, now at Vera Cruz, is expected at the garrison Saturday, to spend a month before leaving for his future post in the East.

FORT PORTER.

FORT FORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1914.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood and his aid, Capt. Frank McCoy, were in the post Friday for a short time. Again, Fort Porter was honored by the presence of Gen. Anson Mills, Brig. Gen. Charles Morton and Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, who were in the post on Sunday. Generals Mills and Morton were returning from Dakota.

in the post on Sunday. Generals Mills and Morton were returning from Dakota.

Capt. Joseph B. Douglas, Signal Corps, and Ensign Bronson, U.S.N., were guests in the post recently. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Larned, of Fort Niagara, are spending the week-end with Mrs. John W. Lang and other friends at Fort Porter. Mrs. Albert E. Truby, of Governors Island, and Mrs. Powers, of Niagara Falls, were guests of Mrs. S. S. Paine for lunchers on Saturday. Major Truby has charge of the Evacuation Hospital, Galveston, Texas.

Miss Dittmar, of San Antonio, Texas, comes this week, to remain with Mrs. Charles Keller for some weeks. Mrs. Joseph E. Bastion and small son have joined the Doctor at Fort Porter. Mr. Willis Green and Miss Green, of Kentucky, were at Fort Porter for a short visit last week to Mrs. Mitchell, their aunt.

Lieutenant Robb leaves soon for Minnesota, to see his family, before sailing for the Philippine Islands in September.

FORT TOTTEN.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1914.

The officers' baseball team went to Fort Hancock July 22 for a game with the Fort Hancock team. The visitors won by a score of 7 to 2. General Bailey, who has been absent for about ten days on an inspection trip, is spending a short leave with friends at St. Albans, Vt. Mrs. Bailey and the Misses Bailey, who have been visiting in Portland, Maine, have joined the General. Major Abernethy returned from an inspection trip with General Bailey Wednesday, and Lieutenant Mathews, a.d.c., left the same day to join General Bailey. Miss Mathews, sister of Lieutenant Mathews, aister of Lieutenant Mathews, is visiting in the garrison. Miss Catherine Wickham, of Flushing, is house guest of Major and Mrs. Steele. Lieut. and Wrs. Prentiss left Sunday for their new station, Fort Caswell, N.C. Major Steele entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at the club Monday, in celebration of his promotion. Mrs. Steele gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Miss Wickham. Major Rutherford has returned to the post from duty with Milita troops at the encampment in Western Pennsylvania. Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu have joined, and are moving into the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Tilton.

Col. and Mrs. Dunn and Mr. Kilshaw Dunn, who have been spending the past month with Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, loft Saturday for Lake George, where they will spend the remainder of the summer. Mr. A. B. Quinton, of Kanssa, is quest of his son, Lieutenant Quinton. Mr. Othe Cushing, the artist, was a visitor at the post Saturday. The Fort Totten band has gone to the camp at Tobyhanna, Pa., and is not expected to return until Sept. 5. Capt. and Mrs. Baird, of Washington, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Hicks. Capt. and Mrs. Fenton entertained a number at dinner Thursday, July 30.

NINTH CAVALRY NOTES.

NINTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., Aug. 2, 1914.

In a rifle match held here to-day between the 9th and 10th Cavalry rifle teams, the team of Company C, Arizona National Guard, and the gun clubs of this city, Bisbee, Phoenix and Tucson, Ariz., the men from Phoenix won four out of six prises. The 9th Cavalry team won two. The majch was held on the 9th Cavalry rifle range, three miles north of the city, and was probably the most important ever held in the state. In the 200 yards, rapid fire, kneeling position, with a time limit of one minute for ten shots, McRee, of Phoenix, made fifty points out of a possible fifty, winning a cup. In the 600 yards, slow fire, prone position, Collins, of Phoenix, won the shield, with forty-nine points out of a possible fifty. Collins also won the gold 60b for the highest average individual score, getting 190 points. The Phoenix team won the shield given to the team getting the highest secre, having made 1,092 points. The 9th Cavalry team 1,005 points. Dietrick, 9th Cav., won the cup for the 300 yards, rapid fire, prone position, making ten shots in one minute ten seconds, which gave him forty-nine points out of a possible fifty. Lovell, 9th Cav., won the cup for the 500 yards, slow fire, getting fifty points out of a possible fifty. Many automobile parties went to see the event, and the 9th Cavalry band furnished music.

The most picturesque figure of the meet was George J. Roskruge, of the Tucson club, who is sixty-nine years old, and is still a crack shot. Roskruge is Arizona secretary for the National Rife Association, secretary of the Arizona State Rife League. He was a private in the 7th Company, 1st Battalion, of the National Rife Association, secretary of the Arizona State Rife League. He was a private in the 7th Company, 1st Battalion, of the Duke of Cornwall's Rife Volunteers from 1860 to 1870, stationed at Holston, Cornwall, England, and during that time won a number of medals for marksmanship. Roskruge holds that the Springfield of to-day in the hands of a man who h

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., Aug. 4, 1914.

The battleship Rhode Island was anchored off Jamestown for a few days, and the officers were entertained at dinner parties, all going to the Casino for the dancing every evening. There were fourteen Rear Admirals at the Casino on Saturday evening. Mrs. Price, wife of Brig. Gen. Butler Price, U.S.A., has been the guest of honor at several auction bridge parties the past week. Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., has joined his family at the Thorndike Hotel. Capt. Emil Theiss, who has been spending the week-end with his family at their cottage, has returned to Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Halsey are among recent arrivals at the Thorndike Hotel. Misses Anne and Evelyn Gleaves, daughters of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gleaves, are at the Gardner House with Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. F. Nicholson.

Miss Isabell Magruder, whose wedding with Lieut. Kent Robottom, U.S.N., will take place this month at the Episcopal Church here, is at the Gardner House. Miss Anne Bryan, daughter of Capt. B. C. Bryan, D.S.N., and Mrs. Bryan, is the guest of Mrs. Duncan Gatewood. Mrs. Marvell, wife of Comdr. George R. Marvell, U.S.N., is a recent arrival at the Bay View Hotel from a visit to relatives in Saunderstown.

Miss Doris Durell, daughter of Commander Durell, U.S.N., has returned from a short visit to Miss Katherine Knight, at the Training Station. Mrs. Lee Pryor is visiting her father, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., at his quarters in the Training Station. Lieut. Comdr. Alfred Howe, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howe are expected this week at the Torpedo Station.

FORT FLAGLER NOTES.

FORT FLAGLER NOTES.

Fort Flagler, Wash., July 14, 1914.

Mrs. Cloke has returned from a six weeks' visit with relatives in California. The officers and ladies gave a Dutch luncheon at the Y.M.C.A. tent in honor of General Wisser and Major Burgess, who visited the post last week. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lamson, of Prescott, Ariz., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lamson. Mrs. Lamson gave a tea on Tuesday for Meadames Cloke, Lamson, Hughes, Schrader, Moore, Thiele, Wilson, Griffiths, Harrison and the Misses Leila Harrison Hilda and Josephine Eisenbeis. A number of Flagler and Worden people attended the dance at Cliff Lodge Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Hughes gave a dinner before the dance for Lieut. and Mrs. Schrader, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. George Welch, Mrs. Griffiths, Misses Hilda and Josephine Eisenbeis. Hughes, Ditter, Captain Carpenter, Lieutenants Cecil and Crawford. Lieut. and Mrs. Oliver, gave an attractive dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Cloke, Lieut. Mrs. Thiele gave a bridge Friday in honor of Mesdames Cloke, T. Lamson, Hughes, Wilson, Moore, Griffiths, Schrader, Oliver and the Misses Leila Harrison, Hilda and Josephine Eisenbeis. Prizes were won by Mrs. Cloke, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Clark and Misse Leila Harrison, Hilda and Josephine Eisenbeis. Prizes were won by Mrs. Cloke, Mrs.

CAMP ELDRIDGE.

CAMP ELDRIDGE.

Camp Eldridge, Laguna, P.I., June 30, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Moran entertained Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen and Capt. and Mrs. Davis at dinner Wednesday. Mrs. Van Wormer spent Wednesday in Manila. Lieut. Harry S. Grier, who has been in the Department Hospital in Manila for three months, is again in the post, but still on sick report. Capt. and Mrs. Moorman were dinner hosts Thursday for Lieutenant Sage, Captain Hughes and Lieutenant Sarratt. Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Davis had dinner the same evening for Major Hanson, Mr. Hanson and Lieutenant Hobson.

Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Department Commander, and Mrs. Barry motored out from Manila Sunday and were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Davis.

Company K, 3d Battalion of Engineers, under command of Lieut. William H. Sage, ir., and the 37th Company of Philippine Scouts, Captain Cook in command, which have been at the post for target practice, have returned to their respective stations, Corregidor and Camp Nichols.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ANDREWS.—Born at Wanwatso, Wis., July 28, 1914, to the wife of Ensign George Angell Andrews, U.S.N., a son, David Kneeland Andrews.

BESSE.—Born at Spencer, Iowa, June 25, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. J. R. Besse, U.S.R.C.S.,, a daughter, Mary Elise Besse.

BEECKINRIDGE.—Born in Lexington, Ky., on Aug. 3, 1914, a son, to Mrs. Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge, widow of Captain Breckinridge, U.S.A., whose death occurred on July 26, 1914, at Asheville, N.C.

GRISWOLD.—Born at Texas City, Texas, July 25, 1914, to the wife of Lieut. Oscar W. Griswold, 18th U.S. Inf., a daughter.

HARDY.—Born at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., July 30, 1914, a son, Julius Ceasar Le Hardy, to the wife of Dr and Mrs. J. C. Le Hardy, U.S.A.

J. C. Le Hardy, U.S.A.

HECOX.—Born at Grand Rapids, Mich., July 22, 1914, to
the wife of Lieut. F. C. Hecox, 7th U.S. Inf., a son.

MERRILL.—Born at St. Louis, Mo., July 27, 1914, to
Lieut. and Mrs. Walter W. Merrill, 6th U.S. Field Art., a
son, Walter Williamson Merrill, jr.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—WHITTALL.—At New York city, July 31, 1914, Livet. John Quincy Adams, U.S.M.C., and the daughter of Mrs. James Charlton Whittall

BATEMAN—RASSMUSSON.—At Fort Bliss, Texas, July 29, 1914, Mr. Ralph L. Bateman, son of Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, 14th Cav., U.S.A., and Miss Carolyn Rassmusson, of Grafton, N.D.

BAXTER—DONALDSON.—At Texas City, Texas, Aug. 4, 1914, Lieut. John R. Baxter, 11th U.S. Inf., and Miss Kathryn Urquhart Donaldson.

CALLAGHAN—TORMEY.—At Oakland, Cal., July 23, 1914, Ensign Daniel J. Callaghan, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Tormey.

Tormey.

GARDNER—KIMBALL.—At Alfred, Maine, July 29, 1914, Mr. George R. Gardner and Miss Maryaret L. Kimball, daughter of the late Lieut. Frederick C. Kimball, 5th U.S. Inf.

LEONARD—THORON.—At Colorado Springs, Colo., July 27, 1914, Major Henry Leonard, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Ellen Warder Thoron.

LOCKETT—MALONY.—At Ancon, Canal Zone, July 22, 1914, Miss Lockett, daughter of Col. James Lockett, 11th U.S. Cav., to Lieut. Harry J. Malony, 10th U.S. Inf.

MATHEWS—BRADHAM.—At Manning, S.C., July 22, 1914, Ensign James T. Mathews, U.S.N., to Miss Isabelle Bradham. POWELL—WOOD.—At Brookside, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1914, Mr. Robert Carlisle Powell, formerly of the Army and Navy Journal, and Miss Margaret Allen Wood.

SEYMOUR—MAGINNIS.—At New Orleans, La., July —. SEYMOUR—M'AGINNIS.—At New Orleans, La., July —, 1914, Lieut. Philip Seymour, U.S.N., and Miss Marguerite Maginnis.

WATROUS—REICHMANN.—At Schofield Barracks, H.T., July 28, 1914, Lieut, Livingston Watrous, 25th U.S. Inf., and Miss Charlotte Reichmann, daughter of Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, 25th U.S. Inf.

WARREN—COLLINS.—At Laconis, N.H., July 29, 1914, Mr. Albion W. Warren and Miss Anna Gladys Collins, sister of Lieut, Robert L. Collins, 15th U.S. Cav.

WOOD—COYE.—At New York city, Aug. 5, 1914, Capt. orton E. Wood, 5th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Emily Chapin

DIED.

BRADFORD.—Died at Chelsea, Mass., Aug. 4, 1914, Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., retired, of dropsy.

Admiral Royal B. Bradford, U.S.N., retired, of dropsy.

HOLLOWAY.—Died at Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 2, 1914,
Major George T. Holloway, U.S.A., retired.

HOOPER.—Died suddenly Aug. 5, 1914, in San Francisco,
Cal., Eleanor C. Hooper, widow of the late Major William
B. Hooper, U.S.A., and mother of the wife of Capt. Fred L.
Perry, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.,
LANE.—Died at Cork City, Ireland, July 21, 1914, Post
Q.M. Sergt. Denis Lane, U.S.A., retired.

MILLER.—Died at Berkley, Cal.

W.M. Sergt. Denis Lane, U.S.A., retired.
MILLER.—Died at Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 6, 1914, Rear Admiral Merrill Miller, U.S.N., retired.
MILLS.—Died at Ticonderoga, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1914, Col.
Stephen C. Mills, Inspector General, U.S.A.
WALSH.—Died at Denver, Colo., July 28, 1914, Mr. Anthony Joseph Walsh, father of Mrs. Snow, wife of Lieut.
Kneeland D. Snow, 1st U.S. Inf.
WHITE.—Died at Centre Sandwick. Kneeland D. Snow, 1st U.S. Inf.
WHITE.—Died at Centre Sandwich, Mass., July 26, 1914,
Med. Dir. Charles H. White, U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Forty-two members of the Light Infantry of Alexandria, Va., who for ten days were in camp at Gordonsville, Va., arrived home July 30. They were in command of Capt. F. J. Slaymaker.

Pennsylvania's citizen soldiers were paid \$80,670.76 for their services in the camps at Selinsgrove and Indiana in July, 1914, the War Department paying \$13,985.06. The remainder was paid by the state. The camp at Selinsgrove, which was attended by the 9th and 13th Regiments, the separate battalion of Infantry and six troops of Cavalry, and a payroll of \$31,978.35, of which the state paid \$17,993.20 and the Federal Government the rest, the camp being a joint camp, in which Regular Army soldiers participated. The camp at Indiana, participated in by the 2d Brigade, the 14th Regiment, two troops of Cavalry, Battery B, the Field Hospital and the Signal Corps company, had a payroll of \$48,692.41, all of which was paid by the state.

The Michigan National Guard will participate in a joint camp of instruction at the Hansen State Military Reservation. The camp will be held in three periods. The first period begins Aug. 32.

oegins Aug. 3, the second on Aug. 12 and the third on Aug. 22.

The encampment of the brigade of Virginia Volunteers at Gordonsville from July 21 to 30 was a great success from a military standpoint, while socially the residents about the place were most hospitable in entertaining the officers of the Army and the National Guard on duty. The camp was in command of Col. W. E. Wilder, 5th U.S. Cav., and a company of the 29th U.S. Infantry was also present. The brigade of Virginia Volunteers on duty was composed of the 1st, 2d and 4th Regiments and a separate battalion known as the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. Officers and men were eager to learn and were assiduous in their duties.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. James L. Kincaid, went to the Field Artillery camp at Tobyhanna, Aug. 3, and from there go to the School of Infantry Officers of the 3d and 4th Brigades, which commences at Peckskill Aug. 8.

of the 3d and 4th Brigades, which commences at Peekskill Aug. 8.

Company L, 69th N.Y.. Capt. T. J. Moynahan, will encamp at Clason Point, N.Y., over Labor Day on the grounds of the Clason Point Military Academy, where Captain Moynahan is an instructor. The organization of a machine gun company, under Capt. B. J. Glynn, assisted by Lieut. M. E. Reidy, is progressing. A number of the men who have joined have served in the Regular Army.

Company D, of the 22d N.Y.. Capt. E. F. Robinson, has won the figure of merit trophy for shooting at general practice. Its figure of merit was 17.05; B, made 14.43; H. 14.09, and O was fourth with 13.61. Lieut. Frederick Wendel, who commands Company C, qualified as an expert riffeman, as did Corporal Devy, of the same company.

The 1st, 2d and 3d Infantry, Signal Corps, and sanitary troops, Indiana National Guard, will encamp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., from Aug. 16 to 25. Co. K, 29th U.S.

Inf., will be on duty at the camp, and Lieut. Col. G. H. Cameron, Cav., U.S.A., will command the camp.

The 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th Infantry and sanitary troops of Iowa National Guard will encamp at Camp Dodge, Grimes, Iowa, from Aug. 10 to 20, with Co. A. 29th U.S. Inf. Lieut. Col. D. L. Tate, 5th U.S. Cav., will command the joint camp.

The 1st and 4th Brigades, Pennsylvania National Guard, go into camp at Mt. Gretna, Pa., Aug. 8 to 15. A most progressive program has been arranged.

A number of volunteers from Cos. E. F., G and H of the 2d Battalion of the 7th New York, under Major F. G. Landon, will undergo instruction in patrolling, map sketching and reconnaissance work on Staten Island Aug. 9. The men will first assemble in the armory at seven p.m., Aug. 8, and during the evening Major Landon will lecture them on the work they are to perform. On the morning of Sunday, Aug. 9, the volunteer party will proceed to the farm of Troop F. Ist Cav., N.G.N.Y., on Staten Island, where the work of the day will be prosecuted. It will be of a great value to all concerned.

The court of inquiry, consisting of Major E. J. Boughton, judge advocate; Major J. B. Goodwin and Capt. E. A. Linderfelt, of the Colorado National Guard, which has been investigating conditions in Co. K, recommended on July 50 the mustering out of the company. A considerable quantity of rifles and other equipment, it is said, is missing.

Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, U.S.A., inspector-instructor with the Colorado N.G., will establish a correspondence school for Infantry officers and all officers are urged to procure the necessary books and study up so that they will be able to give answers to the questions propounded them. Each officer should have Infantry Drill Regulations, Army Regulations and the new Manual of Interior Guards.

Colonel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., has appointed Sergt. George E. Robertson, Co. E. to be post quartermaster sergeant, vice Knight, retired.

9TH N.Y.—COL. JOHN J. BYRNE.

The 9th N.Y., which concludes its two weeks' tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., Aug. 9, has the honor of having the largest per cent. of present of any of the three provisional regiments of Coast Artillery.

three provisional regiments of Coast Artillery.

The 9th at its first morning report had a percentage of present of 39.2, while the 8th Regiment was second with 86.26, and the 13th was third with 76.97.

The high percentage of the 9th was very satisfactory to Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, commanding the 9th, and his officers, who have been working hard to increase the membership and general efficiency of the regiment.

The regiment had 604 present and 73 absent, one of the best records made in years. The 20th Company, Lieut. Jay H. Johnson, had the largest number present, but it also had the largest number present, but it also had the largest number present, and only 1 absent, the best percentage in the regiment. All the units had a very even number present. The figures follow:

Present. Absent. Agg.

												Present.	Absent.	Agg.
Field	and St	aff	٠									10	2	12
Non-c	ommissio	ned	8	te	ıfi							9	0	9
Band												26	2	28
13th	Company		i			į.						56	5	61
14th												54	2	56
15th	**										٠	58	7	65
16th	4.4											48	10	58
17th	4.6											57	10	67
18th	4.4					i						49	9	58
19th	**											50	1	51
20th	4.4											59	12	71
21st	* *											49	2	51
22d	* *											49	11	60
Medic	al Depar	rtme	nt				٠					30	0	30
To	tals											604	73	677

74TH N.Y. DEFEATS 12TH CANADA.

TATH N.Y. DEFEATS 12TH CANADA.

Expert Riflemen of the 74th N.G.N.Y. on Aug. 1, in a rifle match for teams of ten men each, defeated the team from the crack 12th York Rangers of Canada, at the Kenilworth range, near Buffalo, N.Y., by the neat lead of 59 points.

Tribute to the clean sportsmanship of the visitors was paid at a dinner following the match by Col. Charles J. Wolf's men. Camp songs and patriotic tunes rang through the Genesee halls throughout the evening, and toasts were frequent, short and snappy. Colonel Wolf, with Lieut. Col. A. C. Nichols, of Toronto, and Lieutenant Colonel Beck, of Buffalo, were the guests of honor.

The York Rangers arrived in Buffalo Aug. 1 to shoot off the return match of the one shot at Ningara-on-the-Lake on June 15, when the Buffalo Guardsmen showed their provess in winning by 22 points.

Shooting was particularly brilliant at all three ranges, the 500, 600 and 800-yard. Capt. D. J. Cadotte, Sergeant Fischer and Sergeant Leushner made the best scores for the 74th eam, while Lieutenant Fletcher demonstrated his skill in Canadian ranks. Following the regular match an officers team picked from both sides competed, the 74th winning again.

Below are the individual scores in the team match:

74TH REGI	MENT,	N.G.N.Y.		
56	00 Yds.	600 Yds.	800 Yds.	Agg
Sergeant Fischer	49	45	50	144
Sergeant Stone	48	49	48	145
Major Kemp	49	45	50	144
Captain Cadotte	50	48	49	147
Captain Gillig	48	47	47	142
Captain Horton	44	45	47	136
Sergeant Alvord	49	49	45	143
Sergeant Adkins	49	42	49	140
Sergeant Leushner	49	48	50	147
Captain Kendall	45	48	46	139
Totals	480	466	481	1427
12TH YORK R	ANGER	S, CANA	DA.	
50	00 Yds.	600 Yds.	800 Yds.	Agg.
Lieutenant Fletcher	49	48	48	145
Lieutenant Spinks	48	48	48	144
Major Elliott	48	46	47	141
Sergeant Pringle	42	46	44	132
Captain Curran	45	44	41	130
Lieutenant Holsworth	47	46	45	138
Captain Fowler	43	45	43	131
Sergeant Slatter	48	48	46	142
Sergeant Slatter	48	48 43	46	131
Captain Fowler Sergeant Slatter Major Clarke Captain Dunham				

NEW MEXICO.

NEW MEXICO.

The National Guard of New Mexico, under the supervision of officers of the Army, has concluded a successful camp near Deming. The 1st Battalion of the 6th U.S. Infantry and Battery C of the 6th U.S. Artillery took part in the field service, which made the work all the more beneficial. Governor W. C. McDonald, accompanied by Adjutant General Herring, reviewed the command on July 17, and the event drew large numbers of interested spectators.

The practical work laid out for the troops included problems of attack and defense, target practice with firing at figure targets, close order drills, open order drills, bayonet exercise, tent pitching, setting up exercises, drills by squads, companies, battalions and the regiment in advance guard work, patrolling and scouting.

The Deming Graphic in speaking editorially on the field service in its issue of July 17 says, in part:

"Deming appreciates the privilege of entertaining the soldiers of the U.S. Army and the National Guard of New Mexico. The citizens have shown their admiration for the men who have given up all their time, or a part of their time, to considering the problems of national defense. In turn the visitors have seemed to the fullest to appreciate such hospitality as the city could offer. More than 1,000 officers and men are in the maneuver camp.

"The members of the local company went into camp as re-

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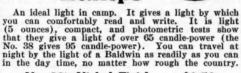
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regulation, model 1910, No. 140	4.00
Mills 9 Pocket Cartridge Belt, cal30, model 1907. Former U.S. Army model, present model U.S.M.C.	3.00
In Khaki or O.D., No. 131.	0.00
Mills U.S. Army model Pistol Belt, model 1912,	
No. 171	2.50
Extra Magazine Pocket	1.00
Mills O.D. Horizontal Pistol Belt, No. 170	2.50
Mills Khaki Horizontal Pistol Belt, No. 170	2.50
	2.00
Mills Auto. Pistol Holster, special woven hanger, No. 305, O.D. or Khaki, for U.S.M.C	2.50
Mills Woven Revolver Holster for service revolver; fitted with hanger for either revolver or rifle belt,	
No. 310, O.D. or Khaki	1.50
Mills U.S. Army model suspender, No. 201	1.00
Mills U.S.M.C. and Navy model suspender, No. 202.	1.25
Mills Canteen-Haversack Strap, U.S. Army regula- tion, No. 214.	.75
Mills 1" Web Sword Slings, with hanger for eyelets in belt, No. 210	.50
Mills Automatic Pistol Holster, like U.S. Army leather model, with special swivel hanger, No. 306.	3.50
Mills Officer's Dispatch Case complete, with regula- tion compass, No. 220	5.00
Without Compass	4.00
Mills 1" Web Waist Belt, with adjustable buckle, U.S. Army model, No. 195	.50
Mills 1%" Web Waist Belt, with adjustable buckle, No. 195	.50
	_

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Mills Cartridge Belt, cal30, Infantry, U.S. Army regulation, model 1910, No. 140	14.00
	2.00
Mills 9 Pocket Cartridge Belt, cal30, model 1907. Former U.S. Army model, present model U.S.M.C.	3.00
In Khaki or O.D., No. 131.	
Mills U.S. Army model Pistol Belt, model 1912,	
No. 171	2.50
Extra Magazine Pocket	1.00
Mills O.D. Horizontal Pistol Belt, No. 170	2.50
Mills Khaki Horizontal Pistol Belt, No. 170	2.50
Mills Auto. Pistol Holster, special woven hanger,	2.00
No. 305, O.D. or Khaki, for U.S.M.C	2.50
Mills Woven Revolver Holster for service revolver:	
fitted with hanger for either revolver or rifle belt,	
No. 310, O.D. or Khaki	1.50
Mills U.S. Army model suspender, No. 201	1.00
Mills U.S.M.C. and Navy model suspender, No. 202.	1.25
Mills Canteen-Haversack Strap, U.S. Army regula-	
tion, No. 214	.75
Mills 1" Web Sword Slings, with hanger for eyelets	
in belt, No. 210	.50
Mills Automatic Pistol Holster, like U.S. Army	
leather model, with special swivel hanger, No. 306.	3.50
Mills Officer's Dispatch Case complete, with regula-	
tion compass, No. 220	5.00
Without Compass	4.00
Mills 1" Web Waist Belt, with adjustable buckle, U.S.	
Army model, No. 195	.50
Mills 1%" Web Waist Belt, with adjustable buckle, No. 195	.50

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cruits, knowing little or nothing of military discipline. They have worked earnestly and have accomplished much. In the brief ten days they have received incalculable benefits which will be of service to them in civil life.

"Under the direction of Col. S. A. Milliken, Surgeon General of New Mexico, the camp has been made absolutely sanitary. One thousand men live on a few acres, yet they are not exposed to disease. It is well worth while to study the sanitary arrangements of the camp, that they may be applied to the homes and to the city itself. Deming could be as effectually disposed of; its streets kept as clean. The result of the application of the demonstrated methods would be better health, which spells greater efficiency and more wealth. "The interest which the Regular Army officers have taken in the work of the Guardsmen is very noticeable. Their time has been altogether at the disposal of the initiates and they have spared no pains to give the citizen soldiers the benefit of their study and methods. It takes years to make soldiers, and to hope that ten days will accomplish perfection is to ask too much. However, the lessons taught will not be forgotten, which can be depended on to reinforce the first.

"Col. D. A. Frederick, U.S.A., in command of the camp, has each evening convened an officers' school in which he has outlined the next day's work, pointed out the mistakes of the day, and offered the advice of a seasoned commander. He has inspected the camp carefully and insisted on the proper observing of the regulations. As a result the officers are

rapidly becoming proficient, and the men are gaining precision in the execution of the evolutions in the field and duties in the camp.

"Adjt. Gen. Harry T. Herring has been very fortunate in gaining the assistance of such officers as Lieut. F. C. Test, U.S.A., Major E. A. Lewis, U.S.A., Capt. Ernest R. Scott, U.S.A., and others sent here by the War Department to instruct the Guardsmen.

"Deming has done its part in making the visitors feel at home. Entertainment has been provided liberally for officers and men. In turn, the citizens are receiving so much of the attention of the soldiers as can be spared from the routine of drills and instruction."

MISSISSIPPI.

MISSISSIPPI.

Some 1,200 Mississippi National Guardamen and United States troops went into camp July 31 at Sargent S. Prentiss Camp, in Duncan Park, for ten days. The quots was completed with the arrival of Lieutenant Colonet Nicholson, U.S.A., his staff and Co. C, U.S. Infantry. The camp is under the command of Colonel Nicholson, and the following Regular Army officers have been detailed for duty with the several battalions: Capt. William P. Screws, 1st Battalion; Lieutenant Brabson, 3d Battalion; Lieutenant Merritt, 4th Battalion; Lieutenant Sullivan, the independent organization. Lieut. B. F. McCleiland, the inspector-instructor of the Mississippi Guard, is also

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in camp as a military observer. The program includes com-pany instructions, consisting of school of the squad, company drill and troop leading; battalion instruction and drill, in-cluding combat exercises and tactical problems, non-commis-sioned officers' school and officers' school.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of scriter. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no ticular time can be given for replies. We do not answer stions by mail.

particular sime can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. R. W.—Examinations for admission to the Department of Enlisted Specialists, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., are no longer held in May, G.O. 143, 1910, having undergone several amendments. The examination is held in September, and application for permission to take the examination must be made on or before July 1. G.O. 143, W.D., 1910, has been amended by Par. I., G.O. 4, W.D., 1913; Par. II., G.O. 25, W.D., 1913; Par. II., G.O. 25, W.D., 1914; Par. III., G.O. 8, W.D., 1914; Par. III., G.O. 8, W.D., 1914, and Par. I., G.O. 14, W.D., 1914.

YELLOWSTONE.—No orders have been issued regarding contemplated organization of Cavalry detachment for Yellowstone National Park.

D. T.—Whether a man who was discharged could re-enlist on same Army mine planter would no doubt depend upon whether there was a vacancy on that vessel. Why not apply to the C.O.?

P. E. C.—There is no published list of Volunteer bands

P. E. C.—There is no published list of Volunteer bands of the U.S. Army,

A. J. W.—Apply through the channel for refund of amount deducted from your pay by order of summary court officer, a G.C.M. having acquitted you of the charge. A man confined in military arrest does not forfeit all pay and allowances unless the sentence so reads.

1—2—3. FORT BAYARD.—We cannot advise you as to your relative position on eligible list. As to prospects of appointment apply through channel to Q.M.G. office.

J. R.—As you were out of the Service from January to August, 1894, your previous service, 1885 to 1894, counts only as one period. In 1908, when the new pay law was passed, you could count continuous service from Aug. 24, 1894, to May 11, 1908, which placed you in the sixth period by adding the one above referred to. You entered the seventh period upon prompt re-enlistment after discharge in March, 1909. For pay purposes no higher than the seventh period is counted.

R. L.—For list of recruiting stations see pages 91, 92

period upon prompt re-enlistment after discharge in March, 1909. For pay purposes no higher than the seventh period is counted.

R. L.—For list of recruiting stations see pages 91, 92, Army Directory. For regulations see pages 161, 162, Army Regulations. There are two or three in each recruiting party. As to opportunities apply through the channel.

J. F. C.—The Pennsylvania Constabulary consists of eight officers and 228 men and operates normally around the mining regions, and is quartered in such towns as Scranton and Wilkesbarre. A state constabulary has been proposed for New York state. Not many states have organized constabulary, so it would not be possible to prognosticate the date when all states will be so equipped.

F. M. H. asks: In the last Army Regulations the firemen, C.A.C., have been advanced to grade 16, with chief trumpeter and principal musician. Will this entitle them to wear sergeants' stripes; and also is there a new chevron, or is the old one still in vogue? Answer: By Cir. 11, Office of the Q.M. General of the Army, June 30, 1914, the Specifications for the Uniform of the U.S. Army of Feb. 15, 1913, as amended by Cirs. 34 and 39 of 1913, and No. 5 of 1914, are changed as follows: 60, Chevron Dress, Coast Artillery (scarlet); (m) Fireman, three inverted V-shaped bars and an are of one bar inclosing a yellow governor, as issued.

J. P.—Regarding transfer from C.A.C. to Army Transport Service apply through channel.

H. O. H. asks: What are the requirements for examination in the electrician sergeant and aviation mechanical in the aviation section? When will the examinations be held? To whom should application be made? Who are eligible for examination? Answer: Apply to Chief of Signal Corps; regulations not yet published.

J. H. W. asks: (1) Give names of West Point graduates of class of '81 entitled to longevity pay based on cadet service,

tions not yet published.

J. H. W. asks: (1) Give names of West Point graduates of class of '81 entitled to longevity pay based on cadet service, or advise me where I can get information. (2) Will the class of 1916 be given longevity pay served on cadet service? Answer: (1) Apply to Military Academy for class list. (2) Act of Aug. 24, 1912, provides: "That hereafter the service of a cadet who may hereafter be appointed to the U.S. Military Academy or to the Naval Academy shall not be counted in computing for any purpose the length of service of any officer of the Army." This will let the 1916 class in, as they were appointed before Aug. 24, 1912.

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DELL REGULATIONS,

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

W. T. asks: (1) Company being in line at a halt or on the march is the command "Platoons right (or left), turn," a correct command? (2) Company in column of squads at halt or on march, is it correct to command "Squads right (or left), about, column right (or left), March?" Answer: (1) No. The command is Platoons right (or left), March. See Par. 17, I.D.R., 1911. (2) Yes.

W. C. S. asks: (1) Under a strict interpretation of Regulations, is an officer or an enlisted man, in uniform, outdoors, without arms, prohibited from raising the headdress upon rendering courtesy to a lady, unaccompanied (such as his mother)? (2) During inspection and upon receiving the rifle returned by the inspecting officer, should the "port arms" be executed by a soldier before coming to the order! Answer: (1) Yes. This is prescribed in Par. 392, A.R., 1913. (2) Yes. Read second sentence, Par. 99, I.D.R., 1911; also sixth sub-paragraph, Par. 745.

G. D. H. asks: On page 1372 of your issue of June 27, you publish some questions asked by "F. G. H." regarding the rifle salute, together with your answer that it is correct to drop the hand after saluting when the command has not been prefaced with the command "By the numbers." This does not seem to me to be the meaning of the book, for at the command "Rifle salute" the hand is carried to the piece and held there until the command "Two," when the hand is dropped smartly to the side. Saluting is generally done without command, so that when it is given to troops in ranks it must then be a disciplinary exercise and should be performed in accordance with the book, the first command being to execute the salute and the second to lower the hand. In my opinion the judge and commanding officer referred to by "F. G. H." were correct in their actions, and I would therefore appreciate it if you would publish on whose authority the answer was given? Answer: Attention is invited to sixth and seventh sub-paragraphs in Par. 76. The rule given there is applica

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., July 25, 1914.

Mrs. Brady and Comdr. J. B. Brady gave a party in honer of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Cook and of Miss Ann Dunn, of New York city, July 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knox, of Tacoma, motored over Saturday from Aberdeen and spent the week-end at the home of Mrs. Brown's brother, Mr. F. G. Forbes. On their way back to Tacoma, Sanday, they passed through forest fires, between Allen and Shelton, and had some narrow escapes from falling timber. Comdr. and Mrs. De Witt Blamer gave a dinner Friday for Med. Dir, and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Doyle, Ensign Robert M. Doyle, jr., Mrs. Bell, of Honolulu, Miss Brooks, of Los Angeles, Lieutenant Hannigan, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs and C. J. M. Reeves. Paymr. and Mrs. E. D. Stanley entertained Tuesday in honor of Miss Alice Howell, of the University of Chicago. Professor Howell entertained guests with an evening of reading. Miss Alice Howell, of Chicago, guest of Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley, left Wednesday for Sedro-Wooley, to visit a sister. Mrs. Z. E. Briggs gave a luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Paul Bates, Nelson Hibbs, J. C. Fegan, M. F. Draemel, H. A. Waddington, Howson W. Cole, jr., and Amy Stibolt. Miss Clara Farrar Smith, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Meta Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, Pa., came in Tuesday to visit Naval Constr. Stuart Smith. Miss Hutchinson left Friday for the South, Miss Smith remaining for a two weeks' visit with her brother.

Farrar Smith, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Meta Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, Pa., came in Tuesday to visit Naval Constr. Stuart Smith. Miss Hutchinson left Friday for the South, Miss Smith remaining for a two weeks' visit with her Dividing the Smith remaining for a two weeks' visit with her Suth, Miss Smith remaining for a two weeks' visit with Mrs. J. B. Bridges, at Aberdeen, Wash, returning Friday to continue her visit with her niese, Mrs. C. M. James. She will sail on the Empress of China, for her home in Manila, P.I. Miss Macfarlane, who has also been spending the summer in Bremerton, will remain with Mrs. James until the opening of school, when she will attend St. Helen's Hall, at Portland, Ore. Miss Ann Dunn, guest of Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady, leaves to-day for Yellowstone Park, before returning to New York city. Complimentary to her guests, Mrs. I. M. Jaeger, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Hortense Hobart, of Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. H. F. Hull entertained at cards Wednesday. Those playing were Mesdames Robert M. Doyle, Timothy O'Leary, A. R. Wentworth, E. H. Tricou, Nelson Hibbs, Harry Johnson, J. W. Backus, C. B. Munger, John Irwin, jr., Blackburn and Thomas Williamson. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates and Lieut, and Mrs. M. F. Draemel leave to-day for Mt. Rainier, to spend the week-end. Miss Anna Marcus, of Seattle, was the guest of Mrs. C. M. James this week. Ensign R. M. Doyle, jr., of the U.S.S. New Hampshire, arrived Monday for a month's visit with his parents, Rearrived Monday for a month's visit with his parents, Rearrived Monday for a month's visit with his parents, Rearrived Monday for a month's visit with his parents, Rearrived Monday for a month's visit with his parents, Rearrived Monday for a month's visit with his parents, Rearrived Monday for a month's visit with his parents, Rearrived Monday for a month's visit with his parents, Rearrived Monday for a month's visit with his parents, Rearrived Monday for a month's visit with his parents, Rearrived Monday for a month's visit with his par

FORT RILEY.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 31, 1914.

Mrs. A. D. Davis and small sons left Monday to join Dr.
Davis in El Paso, Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George had
supper for Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle, Mrs. B. T.
Merchant and Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr. Mr. K. R. March,
from Manhattan, Kas., spent the week-end with Capt. and
Mrs. J. J. Ryan. Master Jack McBlain was given a surprise
party Wednesday evening, and Suzanne Guilfoyle, Jack Dickson and Dwight Aultman helped to make the supper a suc-

son and Dwight Aultman helped to make the supper a success.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond, Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Major Eastman, Capt. J. J. Ryan and Lieut. W. O. Ryan on Wednesday followed the master of the hounds, Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., over a jolly drag hunt. Lieutenant Patton has just had a new up-to-date kennel completed for the hounds. A match polo game was played on the polo field in Junction City Thursday afternoon between the Junction City team and the team from Fort Riley.

Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond had Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., as their dinner guest Thursday. Mrs. Sterrit, house guest of Mrs. G. B. Hunter, left Friday for Monterey, Cal., to visit her parents, Col. and Mrs. G. K. Hunter. Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur E. Wilbourn arrived Sunday and were guests of Capt. H. R. Richmond until their quarters, 23-A, were ready for occupancy.

Lieut. G. S. Patton, jr., was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan Sunday. Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson gave a tryout exhibition of the moving pictures that he had taken of the different regiments encamped this year on the border, Sunday morning.

A polo game was played Sunday afternoon on the Junction City field between the post team and the Junction City team, Riley winning by 4 to 3. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland had Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. De R. Hoyle, Lieuts. G. S. Patton and W. O. Ryan in to an informal supper after the game at their home in Junction City. Capt. and Mrs. Hayden Wagner and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Wilbourn. Lieut. Clarence Lininger, transferred from the 1st Cavarly to Troop I, 13th Cav., arrived Monday, and has taken quarters No. 12-A. Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn and Lieut. Clarence Lininger were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond Monday.

Major Dwight E. Aultman came from Fort Bliss, Texas, Monday and will spend his leave here. Miss Ruby Stone is

Lieut, and Mrs. A. L. Market and Mrs. H. R. Richmond and day.

Major Dwight E. Aultman came from Fort Bliss, Texas, Monday and will spend his leave here. Miss Ruby Stone is the house guest of Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Lieut. G. S. Patton, ir., had dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner, Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Miss Stone and Lieut. Clarence Lininger. Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Lieutenants Lininger and G. S. Patton, jr., enjoyed a drag hunt Wednesday afternoon, Lieutenant Patton gave a supper Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George, Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Wilbourn and Lieut. R. H. Mills.

The hay fields across the river were discovered to be burn-

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ing Wednesday evening and Troop I was hurriedly mounted and forded the river, arriving in time to save the greater part of the field, though several acres were burned.

Lieut, Emil Engle, 9th Cav., who arrived Thursday to be a member of the second year class of the M.S.S., was the guest for a few days of Lieut, G. S. Patton, jr. Lieut, Walter H. Neill, 1st Cav., arrived Friday to pack his property for Monterey, Cal., his new station.

Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond had luncheon for Lieut, J. A. Degen Friday, Lieut, G. S. Patton, jr., left Friday to spend his leave in Massachusetts, Lieut, and Mrs. William W. West, 13th Cav., until their quarters are ready are guests of Dr. R. H. Mills.

All this week Troop I has been at target practice, doing problem firing. Capt. H. R. Richmond has constructed a number of new jumps and a new chute to be used for the benefit of the M.S.S. this year. The new post laundry will be ready for use by the time the M.S.S. opens.

Lieut, and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner and small son, John, left Saturday for New York state, where they will visit for a month or two. Lieut, and Mrs. C. P. George had Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, of Junction City, as dinner guests Saturday.

FORT BLISS.

For Bliss, Texas, July 31, 1914.

Gen. George Bell, jr., left this week for his new station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. General Bell has been in command of the division here since the absence of Gen. John J. Pershing, and on his departure was relieved by Col. John S. Parke, 20th Inf. General Bell was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohle, 16th Inf. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., arrived this week from Douglas, Ariz. He was the guest of his brother-in-law, Col. Joseph Garrard, at his home. The 2d Squadron of the 15th Cavairy, commanded by Major Lewis M. Koehler, left the first of the week for the Big Bend country and vicinity, to relieve the 1st Squadron, which has been on duty along the border since January. The 1st Squadron, commanded by Major Michael M. McNamee, will return to this post. Mrs. Frank D. Wickham, wife of Captain Wickham, 12th Inf., who is at present at Nogales, Ariz., with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas It pends some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas It pends some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas It pends some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas It pends some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas It pends some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas It pends some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas It pends some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas It pends some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas It pends some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas It pends some time with her mother and sisters, Mrs. Thomas It pends some time with her mother, wife of Major Koehler, 15th Cav., and her mother, Mrs. E. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, who has been her guest at the garrison, will leave next week to spend the remainder of the summer in California. Major Robert E. L. Michie, 19th Cav., was an inhe city this week, en route to Fort Riley.

Her Mrs. W. T. Davidson, Lieut. Berkeley T. Michie, 19th Cav., was a visitor in the city Miss week, after a pleasant visit here as the guest of Major and

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, July 27, 1914.

A beach party which included Mr. and Mrs. Byars, of Culebra, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings and Lieutenant Heidt, of Camp Otis, spent Monday afternoon at Bella Vista Beach. Mrs. Carrithers, who went to the Ancon Hospital Monday, returned to the post yesterday. She is recovering from an operation. Mrs. A. C. Cron gave a bridge party Tuesday for Mesdames Settle, Collins, Ingram, Pariseau, Parkinson, Eichelberger, Marshburn and Miss Tichborne. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Parkinson and Mrs. Eichelberger. Lieutenant Carrithers was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge at dinner Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram gave a dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge, Misor Tichborne and Lieutenants Jervey, Heidt and White. Major T. S. Upton and Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy sailed for the States Wednesday. Lieutenant Carrithers was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harrell at luncheon Wednesday. Lieutenant Mts. returned from the States Wednesday and joined Company H. Thursday on duty at the Pedro Miguel Locks. Mrs. Taylor arrived from the States Wednesday to join her husband, Captian Taylor. Their son, MacWey, accompanied her. Mrs. Eskridge gave a bridge-luncheon Thursday for Mesdames Cocheu, Ingram, Pariseau, Parkinson, Ford, Cron, Harrell, Lockett, Eichelberger and Marshburn. Prizes were given Mrs. Gerhardt, Major and Mrs. Clayton and Ms. Occheu gave a dinner Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt, Major and Mrs. Settle.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey St., New York

Lieut. and Mrs. A. M. Jones expect to sail for the States Friday, en route to Boston, Mass., where they will spend about two months. Lieutenant Carrithers was the dinner guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Periday in honor of Miss Gerhardt and for Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Captain Humber, Mrs. Parkinson, Miss Tichborne, Captain Reed and Lieutenant Stutesman. Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth and son, Pegram, sail for the States this week to spend a leave. Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and Capt. and Mrs. Ingram. Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn, Miss Beuret and Lieutenants Allderdice and Beuret had dinner at the Tivoli Hotel Saturday, attending the Tivoli hop afterward. Lieutenant Carrithers was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Priceau at dinner Saturday.

The American Minister to Panama, Hon. Mr. Price, gave a dinner at the Tivoli Hotel Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Byars, of Culebra, Mr. Clausell, Mr. Wicker, Mr. Twedman, of Panama, Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge and Miss Tiehborne, of Camp Otis. Following the dinner all attended the Tivoli hop.

MARE ISLAND:

MARE ISLAND:

Mare Island, Cal., July 29, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns have as their guests, Mrs. Karns's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Baker, of Denver, Colo. Mrs. Karns's mother, Mrs. I. K. Seymour, is convalescing satisfactorily. Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Rees are visiting Mrs. Rees's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Schlessinger, in San Francisco, before departing for the East coast, where Lieutenant Rees is to join the Nebraska. Med. Inspr. and Mrs. Manley F. Gates entertained at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns and Surg. and Mrs. H. C. Curl. Col. and Mrs. H. S. Wallace came up from San Francisco to spend the week-end with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Karns. Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Henderson, recently arrived from Samoa, have left for the East, after a short visit to the yard as guests of Capt. and Mrs. William M. Crose.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Van Keuren are spending a fortnight at Pacific Grove. Mrs. Gilbert Allen, wife of Captain Allen, U.S.A., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Kent, in San Francisco, but has now gone to Santa Cruz as the guest of Miss Josephine Lindley. Mrs. Thomas Driscoll, of San Mateo, and her two children are at present in Santa Barbara on a visit to her parents, Pay Dir. A. W. Bacon, retired, and Mrs. Bacon.

The officers of the South Dakota gave a dinner just prior to date of sailing in honor of Miss Mattle Nielson, of Pocatello, Idaho, a sister of Ensign Nielson, and for Mrs. Joseph L. Nielson, Miss Helen Benn, of Oakland, and Mrs. Horace Connors. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott had supper Sunday for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Baker, of Denver, Lieut, Comdr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Baker, of Denver, Lieut, Comdr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Baker, of Denver, Lieut, Comdr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Baker, of Denver, Lieut, Comdr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason. and Lieutenant Scofield. Col. H. S. Wallace, U.S.A., and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns. Mrs. Cooper, of Reno, and Miss Davis, of San Francisco, w

Is an Francisco, were luncheon guests of Mrs. H. S. Ouri on fonday.
Lieut, and Mrs. Frank B. Freyer, who since arrival from Vashington, D.C., have been guests of Mrs. Freyer's aunts, he Misses Adelaide and Adele Callaghan, in San Francisco, re spending the week at Del Monte. P.A. Surg. Walter S. Ioen has arrived here for medical treatment. Examinations or promotion are being taken at the yard this week by Jomdrs. William M. Crose, A. H. Robertson, S. S. Robinson, ieut, Comdr. F. D. Karns, L'auts. J. J. Manning and Richard T. Keiran. Surg. and Mrs. Jasper V. Howard have left in a short trip.

Lieut, and Mrs. Frank B. Freyer, who since arrival from Washington, D.C., have been guests of Mrs. Freyer's aunts, the Misses Adelaide and Adele Callaghan, in San Francisco, are spending the week at Del Monte. P.A. Surg. Walter S. Hoen has arrived here for medical treatment. Examinations for promotion are being taken at the yard this week by Comdrs. William M. Crose, A. H. Robertson, S. S. Robinson, Lieut. Comdr. F. D. Karns, L'auts, J. J. Manning and Richard T. Keiran. Surg. and Mrs. Jasper V. Howard have left on a short trip.

Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. George C. Perkins, jr., in Oakland, since her arrival with Lieutenant Commander Mitchell from the East, has arrived to join the latter and they are now quartered aboard the Intrepid. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens last week visited the Yosemite, returning to Vallejo Wednesday. Miss Emalie E. Owens, who accompanied them, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Cohen, in Alameda, but will go East to enter school in September. Mrs. Kirkwood H. Donavin gave a small tea on Monday, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Draper. Lieut. and Mrs. Donavin leave Friday for Ohio, where Mrs. Donavin will spend about a month before continuing on to Annapolis to join Lieutenant Donavin. Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, who has returned from a short visit to her father at Los Angeles, entertained for Mrs. Draper at a bridge luncheon yesterday.

The officers of the Jupiter gave a dinner aboard ship for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Miss Emelie E. Owens, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Philip G. Lauman. Mrs. William P. Gaddis, Miss Janet Crose, Lieutenant Scofield, Ensign Thom, Lieut. Howard B. Mecleary, Asst. Paymr. John A. Harman. Mrs. T. G. Carsons, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nickerson, in Wyoming. Rear Admiral and Mrs. William H. Whiting and their daughter, Miss Marie Whiting, return to their home in Berkeley and the Santa Cruz Mountains. The engagement of Miss Whiting to Ensign James Harvey Taylor was announced last we

of the submarines, got away July 26. Work has been started on the destroyers Whipple, Truxtun and Paul Jones, which arrived from Mexican waters last week. The keel of the oil tanker Maumee, sister ship of the Kanawha, was laid July 26. The Jupiter, here for minor repairs, was released from dock Monday. Her final trial is to be held on Aug. 3.

Plans for repairs to the quay wall between the two drydocks have been completed. It is estimated that \$40,000 will be required for the work. The cruiser Denver, which dropped down to the lower bay last week, returned to the yard yesterday, to enable a board to investigate the death of Fireman Ray Brindle, who died at sea.

GALVENTON.

Galveston, Texas, July 29, 1914.

Mrs. Chenoweth, wife of Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, 4th
Inf., has left for Mineral Wells, for a sojourn of several
weeks, after a visit with Mrs. John C. Walker, Mrs. Frank
B. Moody and a week's stay at the Oleander Country Club.
Lieut. and Mrs. Carl J. Ballinger are guests of their uncle
and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Worthy Boyd, Lieutenant Ballinger
being on sick leave from Vera Cruz. Lieut. Mathew J. Gunner, 27th Inf., has entirely recovered from a recent accident
in which he was turned over in an electric aute and soverely

and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Worthy Boyd, Lieutenant Ballinger being on sick leave from Vera Cruz. Lieut. Mathew J. Gunner, 27th Inf., has entirely recovered from a recent accident in which he was turned over in an electric auto and severely burned with sulphuric acid. Lieut. Harry Gantz gave a dinner dance at the White Horse Inn, Arcadia, Texas, Tuesday in honor of Miss Fannie Kempner, who left Wednesday for New York with her mother, en route to Europe. Others attending were Misses Linda. Fowler, Edythe Seinsheimer and Messrs. R. Lee Kempner, Charles Fowler, ir., Lieut. C. B. Moore and Lieut. Newton H. White, U.S.N.

Mrs. A. P. Watts, of Fort Bliss, and son, Arthur Thomas, quests of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Keefer, of Houston, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Dillingham, and Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Gunster, of Texas City, Miss Elizabeth Keefer accompanied them to Texas City, to visit Lieut. and Mrs. B. W. Feild. Mrs. Baxter H. Bruce, guest of Mr and Mrs. M. E. Bush, of Liberty, arrived in Galveston to spend Cotton Carnival week as the guest of Miss Alice Sweeney, before returning to her home in New Orleans. Lieut. J. C. Moore arrived on the transport San Marcos from Vera Cruz. "Camp Hughes" has broken up, and all the campers have returned from Laporte. Both the Army and Navy officers enjoyed their hospitality. Mrs. Stromberg, wife of Lieut. W. T. Stromberg, of the U.S.R.C. Windom, left for Portland, Ore, to spend the summer with relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fowler gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell and Mrs. Aaron Blum, of the Oleander Country Club, Tuesday.

Mrs. James A. Crocker and Miss Jessie Crocker are summering at Buena Vista Springs, Pa. Miss Crocker will go to Manila this fall to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Fowler gave a dinner for Gen. and Granklin Sella and Mrs. Charles Fowler gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Charles Fowler gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Charles Fowler gave a dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Charles Fowler gave a dinner for Gen. and Granklin Sella and Mrs.

Mrs. J. H. Unitsue, guess of col. William H. Johnston, has returned to her home in Chicago.

Mrs. Lucian Minor and Misses Anne and Dorothy Minor sailed for Europe to-day, to remain until Christmas. Miss Genevieve Johnston gave a surf frolic last Tuesday at the Surf pavilion. Luncheon was served at the residence of the parents of the hostess, Col. and Mrs. William H. Johnston. Col. and Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. J. H. Christie, of Chicago, chaperoned. Lieut. Comdr. Harry K. Gage, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gage are guests of Lieutenant Gage's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Gage, en route home from the Philippines. Mrs. Harry M. Johnston, guest of her father and sisters, Mr. Charles H. Dorsey, Miss Emily Dorsey, and Mrs. John B. Maynard, of Fort Crockett, has returned to her home in El Paso. Miss Margaret Dade is entertaining Miss Hasbrook and Booth, of Texas City.

FORT MONROE.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 4, 1914.

Mrs. Robert E, Callan gave a bridge luncheon at the Chamberlin on Thursday in honor of Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, and for Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, Thomas T. Knox, Kenneth C. Masteller and Bradley. Mrs. Merritt gave a moving picture party, followed by an informal dance on Friday for Misses Barton, Houghton, Ann Brown Kimberly, Eleanor Williams and Lieuts. Edwin K. Smith, Robert M. Perkins, Francis A. Englehart, Ward E. Duvall.

Eleanor Williams and Lieuts. Edwin K. Smith, Robert M. Perkins, Francis A. Englehart, Ward E. Duvall.

Lieut. and Mrs. John N. Campbell spent the week-end in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKenny gave a dinner Friday for Mrs. McKay. Lieut. and Mrs. Selby H. Frank and Capt. Albert L. Rhoades, Mrs. Withers, Mrs. Walter Wilcox and Miss Dorothy Wilcox, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, left Wednesday for the Old Sweet Springs, Vs. Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave an auction party Wednesday morning for Mesdames Powell C. Fauntleroy, Ira A. Haynes, Thomas T. Knox, George P. Hawes, Eli E. Bennett, James B. Taylor, Bradley and Miss Florence Stewart. Prizes were won by Mrs. Fauntleroy and Miss Stewart. Lieut. George A. Wildrick is home from a two weeks' leave, spent at Pittsfield and West Point.

Mrs. Claude E. Bingham gave an auction party on Tuesday for Mesdames Ira A. Haynes, Robert E. Callan, Thomas T. Knox and Bradley, Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver and Mrs. William Watts Rose coming in for refreshments. On Thursday Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright gave a bridge luncheon for Miss Currie and for Mesdames Claude E. Brigham, Francis P. Hardaway, Alexander Gillespie, Eli E. Bennett, Furman E. McCammon, Donald M. Aahbridge and Miss Florence P. Stewart. Prizes were won by Mrs. McCammon and Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Kimberly had an auction party Monday for Mrs. Bradley, Miss Ethel Nones and Miss Stewart, Miss Nones winning the prize.

Thirteen companies of Coast Artillery will come to Fort Monroe from the various Army posts during the next fortyfive days, to engage in target practice with the big guns. The practice will run late into September. Tuesday the Artillerymen here will begin the target practice. At night firing will continue from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. each night until the middle of the month. The troops here will go into summer camp the latter part of this month.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, Mrs. Thomas T. Knox, Mrs. Bradley.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker gave a dinner Saturday for Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, Mrs. Thomas T. Knox, Mrs. Bradley.

Two games of baseball were played in the Fort on Saturday, the 41st Company winning from the 169th Company, acore 8 to 4, and the 58th Company defeating the 73d Company, 7 to 4.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 3, 1914.

A full dress parade was held Monday in honor of 1st Sergt. Andrew Gibson, Co. G, who retired that day. He was invited to come forward with the officers, and with them viewed the troops as they passed in review. After the parade he was congratulated by all the officers present.

Mrs. Barnes and Mrs. Wills gave a garden party Monday in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Martin and Miss Wrinfred Martin and for Mrs. Lowden, sister and house guest of Mrs. Wills. Miss Marie Stevens served punch and Miss Myrtle Lasseigne assisted. Mrs. A. V. Partello entertained the Ladies' Auction Club Tuesday. Highest score for the month was won by Mrs. Deitsch, and some plants presented by Mrs. Martin were won by Mrs. Deitsch and Mrs. Rutherford. Miss Marguerite Finn, of Plattsburg, entertained fourteen of her young friends Wednesday at a farewell party given for Miss Winifred Martin. The officers and ladies gave a dance Thursday as a farewell to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Martin.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood and his aid, Captain McCoy. made a flying trip to Plattsburg Thursday.



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accompanying them from Burlington. Mrs. Morton entertained them at luncheon upon their arrival. Mrs. Morton's dinner guests Friday were Capt. and Mrs. Wade and Captain Field. Lieutenant Frank let Tuesday for als new station at Schofield Barracks, H.T. Mrs. Frank remains here, joining Lieutenant Frank in the fall.

Captain McCoy and Lieutenant Eastman, with Company A, returned to the post Thursday, after an absence of more than a month. Company G, with Captain Stewart and Lieutenants Noland and Russell, left Saturday for Burlington. Mrs. Barnes and little Jack, Mrs. Goodwin and Walton and Mrs. Bitting left Saturday to spend a month on Grand Island. Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley and two children returned to Fayetteville, Ark., Saturday. Lieut, and Mrs. Hopson left Sunday for a two weeks' motor trip to Boston. Col. and Mrs. Martin, who weeks' motor trip to Boston. Col. and Mrs. Martin, who weeks' motor trip to Boston. Col. and Mrs. Martin, who have been with the 5th Infantry for twenty-two years, and Miss Winifred Martin left yesterday for Washington, D.C., where the Colonel goes as a member of the General Staff. Lieut. and Mrs. White and small son left this morning to spend a month's leave at Hingham, Mass. They will stop in Chicago en route to San Francisco, where Mrs. Trapp, mother of Mrs. White, will join them and accompany them to the Philippines. After spending the month of July in Burlington Mrs. Edwards and Peggy returned Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers. The children of the garrison attended a Wild West show in Plattsburg Thursday.

FORT SILL.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 1, 1914.

Field day sports Saturday were witnessed by the garrison and a large crowd from Lawton. Batteries A and E tied for first place, and each received a silver cup. The judges were Majors Farr and Bishop. Private Hale was awarded a gold watch for securing the greatest number of individual events.

Col. Granger Adams gave a supper at Medicine Park Saturday for Mesdames Stephens, Lininger, Lieut. and Mrs. Crane. Polo was played Sunday, starting a new series, the teams being Captain De Armond, Lieutenants Smith, Cruse and Greenwald, "reds," versus Lieutenants Pennell, Hatch, Oliphant and Polk, "whites." The whites won, 5 to 3. Col. Granger Adams had supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. J. A. Crane had a bridge-supper for Mesdames Stephens, Farr and Ross. Mrs. A. Molniyre had supper Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber and Mrs. Smith.

Mesdames Sharp, Crane, Smith, Ross and Miss Ellen Sharp, Captain De Armond, Lieutenants Jones and Capron spent the evening in Lawton Wednesday at the "movies." Mrs. Leslie McNair had supper Thursday for Mrs. Melntyre, Captain De Armond and Lieutenant Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. R. McT. Pennell had supper Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Gruber, Mrs. McIntyre and Lieutenant Danford. Mrs. A. McIntyre, accompanied by her father, Colonel Swigert, returned a few days ago from Galveston, Texas, where they have been spending the past six weeks.

Mrs. E. L. Gruber left Fort Sill on the 30th. Mrs. Gruber will visit her parents, Col. and Mrs. Taylor, at their home at Chevy Chase, Md., for some weeks before joining Lieutenant Gruber at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Mrs. John E. Stephens left Tuesday for McAlister, Okla, where she will spend a few days at her husband's ranch before returning to her home at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

The 5th Field Artillery made their regimental march this week, leaving Monday and returning Friday.

Colonel Adams agave A watermelon party Wednesday for Mesdames Hinds, Farr, Lininger and Cru

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 31, 1914.

Miss Maida Lovell, guest of Miss Alice Gray, has returned to her home, Fort Clark. On Monday Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss gave a dinner for Gen. Robert K. Evans, Gen. and Mrs. James Parker, Mrs. Guy Cushman, Miss Eleanor Bliss, Lieut. Hornsby Evans and Cadet Goring Bliss. Gen. and Mrs. James Parker and Mrs. Guy Cushman on Friday night gave a dance at the Country Club for Major and Mrs. Robert A. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Julius T. Conrad, Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Read, jr., Mrs. George Lee, Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter, Miss Eleanor Bliss, Miss Octavia Bullis, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Dorothy Bingham, Major Henry M. Morrow, Lieut. Hornsby Evans, Lieut. Herbert R. Odell, Lieut. David E. Cain, Lieut. John E. McMahon, jr., and Cadet Goring Bliss. Miss Josephine E. Heard is spending the week in Corpus Christ, having motored down Sunday. Mrs. John Bullis entertained at dinner on Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee and Major Henry M. Morrow.

Miss May Eastman entertained a score or more friends with a morning bridge and five hundred on Saturday at Colonel Eastman's quarters in honor of Miss Alice Cornet, of France, and Miss Maida Lovell, of Fort Clark. First bridge prize went to Mrs. Mciville S. Jarvis, and the consolation to Miss Lydia Hobart; the first five hundred prize to Miss Marie Burns, and the consolation to Miss Octavia Bullis. A four-course luncheon was served.

Mrs. Robert M. Nolan entertained the Upper Post Bridge Club last week on the veranda. Prizes went to Mrs. William H. Winters and Mrs. Robert A. Brown. Mr. John Hough had shis guests on the St. Anthony roof Miss Josephine Heard, Miss Sue Eastman and Mr. William Foster. Mrs. Matt C.

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Bristol and little daughter left this week to spend the re-mainder of the summer with her mother, Mrs. Hoffman, in

mainder of the summer with her motner, Mrs. Hollman, in California.

Col. William D., Crosby left Thursday for Fort Apache.
The Wednesday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Julius T. Conrad.
High scores were made by Mrs. Remsen Taylor and Mrs.
George R. Somerville. Mrs. William D. Crosby gave a dinner
Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Gen. and Mrs.
James Parker, Mrs. Guy Cushman, Miss Eleanor Bliss, Major
Henry M. Morrow, Major Bevans and Lieut. Matt C. Bristol.
Miss Marguerite Heard has returned from Austin, where she
has been attending the summer school of the State University.
Dr. George Stallman left for Eagle Pass on Tuesday. Lieutenant Harris, 9th Inf., is up from Laredo on a short leave.
Among recent arrivals on the post are Vetn. Fred Foster,
Major L. A. Fuller and Dr. Calvin D. Coles.

FOURTH OF JULY IN TIENTSIN.

FOURTH OF JULY IN TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, China, July 6, 1914.

The Stars and Stripes was to be seen everywhere in Tientsin on the Fourth, flying from buildings, decorating carriages, harness, horses and mules and forming even a part of the wearing apparel of many. The American members of the Tientsin Club gave a reception to their friends at noon. Col. John C. F. Tillson, commanding the 15th U.S. Infantry, and one of Tientsin's best public speakers, made a speech to the international assembly, which is estimated to have numbered 400. Mr. K. W. Mounsey replied on behalf of the club, and a very successful reunion followed.

The baseball games in the new French Park in the afternoon drew an exceptionally large attendance. One incident was typical of many witnessed during the day. A body of Japanese troops visited the ground, and every American soldier in the enlisted man's stand gave up his seat to a visitor and went out into the rain to witness the game. The play was interesting and at times exciting. Company I overcame Company A by a score of 5 to 2, the fielding of both teams being exceptionally smart.

The batteries were Company I, Haynes and Hudnall; Company A. Lengyl and Nelson. The umpires were Lieuts. John C. Waterman and Max S. Murray.

The officers lost their game to Company B by a score of 5 to 0. Errors in the field, and overthrowing contributed to the defeat, and Sergeant Tolles, in the pitchers' box, was too much for the majority of those facing him on the plate.

The guests of the afternoon included Brig. Gen. N. Japannafiston, D.S.O., Mrs. and Miss Barnardiston, Major General Sato, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hobbs, Major Kuhlo and many officers and wives from all of the garrisons, were served with refreshments during the progress of the games. The 15th Infantry band enlivened the proceedings with appropriate music. Very pretty and animated scenes were witnessed at the race course in the evening, including a display of fireworks. A mixed band, drawn from the 15th U.S. Infantry, 24th Regiment and the Glouces

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., July 27, 1914.

Among the subscribers for the calico ball to be given Saturday at Hotel del Coronado, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society are Major and Mrs. J. T. Myers, U.S.M.C., Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, Major and Mrs. Charles B. Vodges and Capt, and Mrs. Fred W. Palmer. The Hotel Coronado entertained recently for the Army officers returning to the camp of the 1st Aero Corps on North Island, and for Capt, and Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Lieut. and Mrs. B. D. Foulois, Lieut. T. De W. Milling, Lieut. W. R. Talliaferro, Lieut. Le. Goodier, Lieut. Townsend F. Dodd and Miss Dodd, Lieut. H. Le. R. Muller, Lieut. C. G. Chapman, Lieut. B. Q. Jones, Lieut. R. C. Kirtland, Miss Martha Kneedler and Miss Goodier. Lieutenant Moses, U.S.M.C., gave a dinner at Hotel del Coronado Wednesday before the mid-weck dance, for Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kennett, Misses Ruth and Katherine Richards and Lieutenant Pickett. Mrs. A. S. Cowan, Master James Cowan and Mrs. D. B. Foulois were among those who enjoyed a launch party on board the Glorietta Thursday. After leaving Coronado they went to North Island, where they were received at the aviation camp, later visiting Fort Rosecrans. At the Columbia-Olympia Rowing Club's boat house recently there was served a breakfast in honor of one of the members, Miss Adelle Horn, whose engagement to Lieut. Ujs R. Webb, U.S.M.C., of the marine camp, North Island, has taken the Mesner residence on Ninth street, between B and C avenues, Coronado.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 30, 1914.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 30, 1914.

Mrs. P. M. Carrington and Mrs. John W. Wallis gave a bridge party Thursday in honor of Miss Gertrude Woodward, of San Francisco. Miss Woodward, Mrs. Wallis's guest, is the daughter of Dr. R. U. W. Woodward, senior medical officer of the Public Health Service in San Francisco. Those present were Mesdames W. C. Davis, J. M. Page, F. W. Palmer, Herbert McCune, T. W. Burnett, Clarence Condon, Maurice D. O'Connell, H. I. Raymond, T. Trissell, I., H. Brereton, W. W. McKay, Walter McKay, Lucien Bouvet, B. W. Wenrick, Macon Jackson, E. F. Parmelee, Lester M. Shaw, J. J. Hunter, Alexander Sharp,

sr., M. B. Willett, Mary Eastman, L. W. Cooke, H. N. Manney, Frederick W. Benteen, Arthur De Lorimier, Rieredon, of Los Angeles, Frank Drake and Misses Gertrude Woodward, Irene Hartman, Sadie Younkin, Margaret Detrick, Elizabeth Detrick, Kathleen Chandler, Sarah Hunter, Mary Bowen, Edna Bowen, Edith Dowden, Mary Rundlett and the Misses Shaw. Prizes, which were bridge table covers, were won by Mrs. Condon, Mrs. Hunter, Miss Mary Bowen, Mrs. Frissell, Miss Margaret Detrick, Mrs. Macon Jackson and Miss Irene Hartman. Mrs. Mary Eastman, guest of Major and Mrs. Davis, has returned to her home in Berkeley.

Chaplain Hunter and his family, who have been at Camp San Ysidro for some time will remain another month. Lieut, and Mrs. Willett and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gwynn started on a camping trip last week, and expect to be gone two months.

MANILA AND FORT WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MANILA AND FORT WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Manila, P.I., June 29, 1914.

A dancing party was given at the Polo Club Junq 24 by Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith for the polo players and their friends. Music was furnished by a military band. Capt. and Mrs. Gracie gave a dinner June 25 for Col. and Mrs. Erwin and Col. and Mrs. Ruggles, Major and Mrs. Field and the Rev. Mr. Clash. Mrs. Slaven is a guest of Col. and Mrs. Penrose on Calle Gral Luna. Gen. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a dinner at Fort William McKinley June 26 for Gen. and Mrs. Riggs, Colonel Murray, Capt. and Mrs. Henry, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Mrs. Brown, of Camp Stotsenburg, Mr. Warwick Greene and the Rev. Mr. Clash. Major and Mrs. Thornburg gave a dinner June 23 for Major and Mrs. Field, Major and Mrs. Darnell, Madame Thornburg, Capt. and Mrs. Field, Major and Mrs. Darnell, Madame Thornburg, Capt. and Mrs. Field, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson and Major Jones. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall gave a dinner on June 27 at Fort William McKinley for Lieut. and Mrs. Fiekel. Mrs. Francis B. Harrison gave a bridge party on June 24 at the Malacanang for Mesdames Hoyle, Penrose, Crossfield, Reinters, Main, Saleeby and Slewart. Major Herman Hall, formerly Brigadier General of the Philippine Constabulary, and whose resignation was accepted by the Governor General in order to allow Major Hall to comply with the Manchu law, took command of the 3d Battalion, 8th Infantry, with station in Manila Major Hall has six months to serve with the line before being eligible for detail again, and it is understood that at the request of the Governor General he will be again detailed as a brigadier general in the Constabulary. Camp Overton, Mindanao, which was abandoned about six months ago, will again be occupied by troops, the 3d Battalion, Philippine Scouts, going to that post from Camp Gregg. Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Hall, for a few days last week, from Camp Gregg. Lieut. and Mrs. Pergram gave a dinner June 24 at Fort William McKinley for Capt. and Mrs. Berkeley, C

FORT DOUGLAS.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 1, 1914.

Company E, 21st Inf., has arrived from Fort George Wright, Wash., to join the Utah National Guard in their annual maneuvers at Provo. The Regulars went direct to Provo, and are encamped there. Under the direction of Capt. William C. Webb the camp site has been laid out, and all is in readiness. The Signal Corps, under Capt. Leroy Bourne, leaves Salt Lake Sunday, and will march to the reservation. The main part of the battery leaves at the same time by train, and will camp at American Fork one night, en route. The Infantry companies will join the main body in Provo, and all will spend the first week in military maneuvers, between Provo and Fort Douglas, where the second week will be spent in regular instruction. The entire encampment will be under the direction of Major Charles H. Martin, of Portland. Lieut. James R. Morley, 6th Field Art., will direct the work of the battery. Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., has been detailed for duty with the Signal Corps.

Mrs. T. R. Harker and Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman gave a birthday party Monday in honor of Chaplain John T. Axton and Lieut. Arthur Abrends. Nearly all the members of the garrison attended. Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins, now on leave in Los Angeles, will be at Douglas next week and will remain for a visit with friends here. He is on his way to Washington, D.C. Mrs. Perkins and Fred will remain in Los Angeles, at the Perkins orange grove. Chaplain and Mrs. John T. Axton gave a farewell dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Ahrends. Chimmie McFadden, the noted newsboy preacher, was present. Lieut. Arthur P. Underwood, formerly here with the 20th, is here on leave, en route to Lexington, Ky. Mrs. W. W. Trimmer, formerly of Fort Leavenworth, and the sister of Mrs. Meyer, wife of Capt. O. B. Meyer, gave a luncheon at her home Saturday. Miss Dorothy Harker entertained the Fort Douglas Girls' Sewing Club Tuesday.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 1, 1914

Texas City, Texas, Aug. 1, 1914.

The machine-gun board left Monday for Leon Springs for experiments in field firing. With Company D, 11th Inf., were Captain Bowen, Lieutenants Delaplane and Wadsworth. With Troop D, 6th Cav., were Lieutenants Palmer and Geoffrey Keyes. Dr. Webb and sanitary troops formed part of the command. Lieut. R. C. Hill, 22d Inf., is Q.M. and Comsy. The march overland will be 382 miles, to test the packs and the equipment for field service. A train of wagons, pack mules and dogs accompanied the troops. The machine gun board consists of Captain Smedberg, 2d Cav.; Captain McIntyre, Field Art.; Captain Bowen, 16th Inf., and Lieutenant Pardee, 20th Inf. Captain Bowen has been living in the 18th Infantry camp during his stay at Texas City. A few friends gave a fish dinner at Oyster, Saturday, in honor of Captain Bowen. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. De Witt, Major and Mrs. Moore, 20th Inf., Mrs. Clarke, Captains Peyton and Sheldon, Mr. John Peyton, Lieutenant Smith, Landis, Rucker and Case, Captain Morrow and Lieutenants Griswold and Lonergan. Lieutenant Magruder has been detached for duty with the Galveston carnival, and will have charge of decorating the grandstand for military events, and general charge of the tickets. During his absence Lieutenant Bartlett is secretary of the mess.

By defeating the 6th Cavalry team 5 to 2 the 18th Infantry won the championship of the 22d Jivision this week. Our percentage is 867. The second place was won by the 22d Infantry, champions last year, with an average of 750. 22d Infantry, champions last year, with an average of 750. We played our usual team which has done splendidly. Lieutenant Arnold has been a capable manager.

Mrs. Worrilow, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, 11th Inf., were guests at the headquarters mess Wednesday. Later

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there was an auto ride to the Oleander Country Club, where all were guests of Major Kobbé. Colonel Hasbrouck, Major Kobbé, Captains Bessell and Leonori were dinner hosts. Mrs. Hunt and children are in Naples and have been hoping to return from a French port. The European war, however, may interfere. Mr. John Peyton is visiting friends near Oyster.

Tango Terrace is a new amusement place opened recently in Galveston at Twenty-fifth street and Boulevard, and is proving very popular. Captains Peyton, Morrow and Leonori and Lieutenants Lonergan, Magruder, Cook and Griswold assisted at the opening. Special passes have been presented to many officers. Lieutenants Smith, Bartlett, Landis, Case, Van Vliet, Arnold and Olson attended the beach automobile races, run in connection with the carnival.

Major Kobbé gave a dinner at the Oleander Country Club Friday. The party motored to the club and danced after dinner. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, 4th Field Art. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, 11th Inf., Capt. and Mrs. Worrilow, Captains Leonori and Bessell. Later there was a moonlight ride to Galveston and return. The regiment marches to Galveston Monday, a distance of seventeen miles. The 18th will camp near the old 28th Infantry camp, and after parading for the carnival visitors, will return to Texas City at the end of the week.

Benjamin, our third baseman, has been playing of late with the San Antonio team of the Texas League. At the 11th Infantry dance last night the following were present from the regiment: Captains Maxey and Peyton, Lieutenant Pike were present. Others noted were Capt. and Mrs. Newell, Capt. and Mrs. Field, Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. and Mrs. Peck, Miss Gladys Booth, Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. and Mrs. Peck, Miss Gladys Booth, Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. and Mrs. Peck, Miss Gladys Booth, Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Lieut. and Mrs. Peck, Miss Gladys Booth, Capt. and Mrs. Buspended until the return from Galveston on the 8th. The remainder of the month from Galveston on the Sth. The remainder

McCammon.

Battalion training has been suspended until the return from Galveston on the 8th. The remainder of the month will be devoted to battalion work.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Aug. 3, 1914.

Lieut. C. A. Donaldson left Friday for Arizona, to join the 12th Infantry. Mrs. Donaldson will remain with her mother, Mrs. John Roth, during the summer joining Lieutenant Roth in the early fall. Masters Earle and Manley Edwards, guests of their aunt, Mrs. Otto Luick, and Mr. Luick, left Tuesday to join their parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. Edwards, of Douglas, Ariz. Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Hensley, jr., of El Paso, Texas, are guests of Mrs. Hensley's mother, Mrs. E. J. Vineyard, of Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Scott have arrived from Vera Vruz and will enter the Army Service School as students or instructors: Major Joan K. Miller, 8th Inf.; Major Charles Miller, 7th Inf. Capt. G. W. Weeks, 28th Inf. Capt. Willey Howell, 4th Inf., and Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf. Mrs. Elizabeth Cheever left Wednesday for a short visit in Chicago, en route for two months' stay among the Great Lakes. Mrs. J. W. Peyton and aunt, Miss Jessie Smith, were guests of friends in Kansas City Wednesday.

Lieut. Col. John B. Porter has arrived for duty with the schools. Mrs. G. M. McEntee gave a tennis luncheon Tuesday.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Aug. 4. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIO FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles G. Badger, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher selected to relieve Rear

Admiral Badger.

Admiral Badger.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glennon. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Texas.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Ruch. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico, Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At the navy yard, Booklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Vera Crus, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a). 22(b).

Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

NEW HARLONG CAPT. Edwin A. Anderson. At the many Address there.

Address there.

SOUTH OAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt.

Robert L. Russell. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT. battleship—second line. 24(a), 22(b). Capt.

George W. Kline. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston,

Texas.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

GEORGIA. battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. Sailed Aug. 1 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., NY. city. NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Tapica Jayne: A vera Cruz, mexico. Address man as so follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, vis Galveston, Texas.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b).

Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Gardiners Bay, Long Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commar er.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. John J. Knapp. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flag-ship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston. Mass. Address there.

DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William
L. Littlefield. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Address there.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman.
At Newport, R.I. Address there.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy
yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Ensign Josiah O. Hoffman. At the
navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Newport, R.I.

Fourth Division.

Fourth Division.
Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, Commander.
Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, oston, Mass.

Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Beiknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division. Fifth Division

Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers, Commander.
Send mail for vessels of this division to the navy yard, orfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard. Norfolk, Va. Jenkins (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

yard, Norfolk, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

CUMMINGS (destroyer). (Flagboat) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914.) Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there,

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander.

McDOUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Earl P. Jessop. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Plotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

Pirst Division

First Division.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Lieut. William Ancrum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Ancrum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Reuben B. Coffey. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

REID (destroyer). Ensign Charles A. Pownall. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. Cruising with Naval Militia. Send mail to Boston, Mass.

WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At
Newport, R.I.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Newport,
R.I.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At Newport,
R.I. ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank T. Leighton. At Newport, R.I.



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STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Newport, R.I. WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At New-port R.I.

Submarine Flotilla. Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.
Pirst Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal

Zone. narine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal one. (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, anal Zone.

anal Zone.

(submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Cristobal, anal Zone. C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except D-1, to Newport, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Newport, D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Newport, R.I.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.

E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Englah C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Enrest D. Mewhorter. At Newport, R.I. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. Mewhorter. At Newport, R.I.

Send mail to Newport, R.I.

Elett Auxiliaries.

CELTEIC (supple ship). Lieut Comdr. John V. Klemann.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

Tleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. John V. Klemann. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Parker. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bisa. Christian Crone. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. ONTARIO (tender). Chief Bisan. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bisan. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At weston, Texas. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bisan. John P. Judge. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, of Galveston, Texas.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Inspr. Luther L. Von Wede-

Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Andress there.

80LACE (hospital ship). Med. Inspr. Luther L. Von Wedskind. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

80NOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Cameror McR. Winslow, Commander.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Vera Crux, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters. via Galveston, Texas.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 3(b). Comdr. William A. Moffett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr.

Carl T. Vogelgesang. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

HANCOCK, transport. 8 (b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. Sailed July 30 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8 (a), 4 (b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 (a), 6 (b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHYILLE, gunboat, 6 (a), 6 (b). Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick. Sailed July 25 from Hampton Roads, Va., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PADUOAH, gunboat, 6 (a), 6 (b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12 (b). Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. Sailed Aug. 3 from Port au Prince, Haiti, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACKAMENTO, gunboat, 3 (a). 2 (b). Comdr. Lucke Mc-Namee. At Port au Prince, Haiti, Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2 (a), 8 (b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 (a), 8 (b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31 (a), 4 (b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 (a), 26 (b). Cept. Edward W. Eberle. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

**TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31 (a), 4 (b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Lobos Island, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Naval forces, Mexican waters, via Galveston, Texas.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 (a), 26 (b). Cept. Edward W. Eberle. At Puerto Plata, Santo D

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Enochs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut.

Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia,
Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY. hattleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut.

Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia,
Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr.

Pope Washington. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Office of the control of the control

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At Villefranche, France.

PAOIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as fellows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Newton A. McCully. At Mazatlan, Mexico.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Waldo Evans. On the West coast of Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b), Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. On the West Coast of Mexico.

CHATTANOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West Coast of Mexico.

CLEVELAND. cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West Coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 15(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. On the West Coast of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. On the West Coast of Mexico.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. On the West Coast of Mexico.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. William G. Gilmer. At Honolulu, H.T.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Josiah H. McKean. At Honolulu, H.T.

VORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Charles B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. On the West coast of Mexico.

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Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At Masatlan, Mexico.

Pirst Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. On the West Coast of Mexico.

STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles L. Best. On the West Coast of Mexico.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Edwin Guthrie. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Becond Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. John E. Pond. On the West Coast of Mexico.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. On the West Coast of Mexico.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Jacob H. Klein. On the West Coast of Mexico.

Pirst Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith Commander.

Ceast of Mexico.

Pirst Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. Sailed July 26
from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At the navy yard,
Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo
F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At the navy yard,
Mare Island, Cal.

F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T.
F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alfred L. Ede. At the navy yard, Marc Island, Cal.

Becond Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jenson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-2 (submarine). Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munros At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PACIFIC EBSERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.
Bend mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Lieut. John S. McCain. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
ASIATIO FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:
Asiatic Station, vis San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

BARATOGA, eruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of

First Divisi SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Chefoo, China. (CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Chefoo, China. (GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Chefoo, China.

Second Division.

* Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China. NILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I. MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I. PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Harry H. Porgus. At Olongapo P.I. PISCATAONA (gynboat) Olongapo P.I.
PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koehler. At Chefoo, China.

PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Koenier. At Chefoo, China.

Torpedo Plotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Paul J. Peyton. At Chefoo, China.

First Division.

Lieut. Ernest Durr, Commander.

DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Chefoo, China.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Chefoo, China.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Shanghai, China.

China. CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Che-foo, China. DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Chefoo,

First Submarine Division. Gerard Bradford, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.
B-2 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Libut. Gerard Bradford.
Manila, P.I.
B-8 (submarine). Engine Carrell O. Wright. At Monita. (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Ensign John L. Ribeldsffer. At Manila, P.I. (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

Anxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keene, master. At Chefoo, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. Sailed July 27 from Chefoo, China, for Cavite, P.I. RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Horne. Sailed July 16 from Manila, P.I., for Honolulu, H.T.

HAINSOW, transport, Horne, Sailed July 16 from Manila, P.I., for Honomur, Horne, Sailed July 16 from Manila, P.I., for Honomur, H.T.

WOMPATUOK (tug). Chief Btan, Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btan, Patrick Shanahan, At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. KETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Ketnedy, master. At the navy ward, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. S.C. Address there.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. Sailed Aug. 3 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Lecanomical Called Cain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHIOAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ovol. Offs, the same master.

master. At Vera Crus, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. At Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ISLA DE LUZON (gunboat), 10(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At Chicago, Ill. Address there.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

UNDITED fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At

At Unicago, An.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry
wether, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address
there.

JUPTTER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At
San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson,
master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as
follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer, retired. At Cristobal, Canal Zono. Send mail in
care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut.
Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California
Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall,
master. Sailed Aug. 1 from Norfolk, Va., for Vera Cruz,
Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, guaboat, 6(b). Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b), Chief, Gun.
Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with
the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address
there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D.

there.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D.

Prideaux, master. Sailed Aug. 2 from San Francisco, Cal.,
for the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows:
Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail
to the navy yard station. Portsmouth. Va.
NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
Address there.

ton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station. Portsmouth. Va.

NEREUS (tuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

OLYMPIA, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 4(b). Lieut. James W. Hayward. In ordinary at the navy yard, Charleston, S.O. Address there.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Vera Crus, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Elabard J. Easton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Scorpio, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, Jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy tard, Washington, D.O. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht, Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.O. Address there.

TENNESSEE armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Lieut. Bradford Barnette. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bisn. Frederick R. Hazard. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

R. Harard. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed July 31 from Tampico, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state).

James R. Driggs, master. The Newport left New York June 10 on her annual cruise and her itinerary is as follows:

Reach Gibraltar July 31 and leave Aug. 7; reach Funchal Aug. 2 and leave Aug. 18; reach Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 7 and leave Sept. 14; reach New London Sept. 19 and leave Sept. 14; reach New London Sept. 19 and leave Sept. 25; reach Glen Cove Sept. 26 and leave Oct. 5, arriving back at the Recreation Pier, East Twenty-fourth street, the same day.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Gloucester, Mass.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Btsn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PEORIA. Btsn. Gregory Cullen. At the navy yard, Key West. Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Btsn. Lewis H. Cutting. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

"Waldorf" with round wings "Newport" with square wings Have inserted tips which make them strong where 2 for 25c otherwing collars are weak.

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co., INC., Makers of ARROW SHIRTS, Troy, N. Y.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS. BECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston. CUMBERLAND (station ship). At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay. Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Architaid H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutulia, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. Wil-

there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service." The St. Louis is at the Mare Island Yard for

Service. The Dr. Double is a complete.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

TENNESSEE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Tennessee" under "Special Service."

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALDATROGS Lieut Lawis B. Porterfield, commanding. Cruis-

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis B. Porterfield, commanding. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries. Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Biddle, Annapolis.
Blakely, Newport.
Dahlgren, Charleston.
Morris, Newport.
Thornton, Charleston.
Tingey, Charleston.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS MAJOR GENERAL COMMANDANT GEORGE BARNETT.

In the table below, the names given are those of offiers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates nonmmissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks.,
arine barracks: M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd.,
avy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

1st Brigade, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, Commanding.

Artillery Battalion: 1st, 9th, 13th Cos.

3d Co. (Signal Company).

1st Regt., Col. James E. Mahoney, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 18th, 24th Cos.

3d Co. (Signal Company).

1st Regt., Col. James E. Mahoney, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 18th, 19th, 24th Cos.

2d Regt., Col. John A. Lejeune, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th Cos.

3d Regt., Col. Franklin J. Moses, 11th, 12th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d Cos.

4th Regt., in camp at San Diego. Cal., Col. Joseph H. Pendleton, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32d, 34th, 36th Cos.

5th Regt., in camp at Guantanamo, Cuba, Col. Charles A. Doyen, 37th, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th Cos.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad... Annapolis. Md., 1st Lieut. Sydney S. Lee.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Col. Randolph Dickins.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, ir.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace, ir.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, S.C., 1st Lieut. Julian P. Willcox.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Richard M. Cutts.
M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Condon, Conn., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut, H. M. Butler.
M. Bks., N. Sta., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.
M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Presley M. Rizey, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Capt. George Van Orden.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, S. Managua, Nicaragua, Presley M. Rikey, jr.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Capt. George Van Orden.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theo. E. Backstrom.
M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos.,
Major Dion Williams.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. E. H. Conger.

Hölder Top

A holder for your fingers while using the soap—a firm base for the stick to stand on while using the razor. A rich, creamy lather till the soap is all gone.

STICK POWDER CREAM

A miniature trial package of any one of the above for 4c in stamps. Address

The J. B. Williams Company Company Dept. A. conbury, Conn



The

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. B. F. Rittenhouse.
N. Dis. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Edward B. Manwaring.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. W. T. Hoadley.
N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., 1st Lieut. L. A. Clapp.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirshinger.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Capt. H. J. Hirshinger.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Washington, D.C., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.
M. C.R. Range, Winthrop, Md., 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews.
Ship Detachments.
M. Det., U.S.S. California, 1st Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. California, 1st Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. California, 1st Lieut. Hermann T. Vulte.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Frederick A. Barker.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. William M. Small.
M. Det., U.S.S. Dolphin, Non-commissioned officer.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Galveston, 1st Lieut. Holland M. Smith.
M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Eracet C. Williams.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Arthur T. Marix.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Arthur T. Marix.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Charles T. Westcott, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.
M. Det., U.S.S. Maryland, Capt. Richard B. Creecy.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Jersey, Capt. Frank F. Robards.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Frobert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Robert B. Farquharson.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nowth Dakota, Capt. Frank F. Robards.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Dakota, Capt. Frank F. Robards.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Dakota, Capt. Paul E. Chamberlin.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Dakota, Capt. Elieut. Edward M. Reno.
M. Det., U.S.S. South Dakota, Ist Lieut. Larthur A. Ra

M. Det., U.S.S. Virginis, Capt. Lee B. Purcell.
M. Det., U.S.S. West Virginis, Capt. William H Pritchett.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wilmington, 2d Lieut. John L. Doxey.
M. Det., U.S.S. Wyoming, Capt. Fred D. Kilgore.
M. Det., U.S.S. Yorktown, N.C.O.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 1558.)

Continued from page 1558.)

26th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Texas City, Texas; Cos. I, K, L and M, Galveston, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Vera Crus, Mexico, April 28.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, O and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, and Machinegan Platoon, Ft. Niagars. N.Y.

30th Inf.—Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Porte Rice Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, address Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manils, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned. Address other mail to troops at stations noted.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

GENERAL SHERMAN AND THE LAWYERS.

(From Girard's Topics of the Town in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.) A distinguished Philadelphian has put into my hands

an unpublished letter written to a member of his family an unpublished letter written to a member of his family by Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman in February, 1890. The soldier who had led his army "From Atlanta to the Sea" and then captured Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army was warm under the collar when he wrote it.

He had just attended a dinner of 800 lawyers in New York, who were celebrating the centennial of the United States Supreme Court.

"It was supresh but no place for a soldier" wrote the

States Supreme Court.

"It was superb, but no place for a soldier," wrote the grim and grizzled veteran.

"The United States Bar Association has ignored the significance of the great seal and now claims that without force, law and moral suasion have carried us through 100 years of history."

This angered General Sherman greatly, for he said in his letter:

This angered General Sherman greatly, for he said in his letter:

"From 1861 to 1865 the Supreme Court was absolutely paralyzed, their decrees and writs were treated with contempt south of the Potomac and the Ohio, and they could not summon a witness or send a deputy marshal. War and the armed power of the nation alone removed the barrier and restored to the United States courts their jurisdiction. Yet from the honeyed words of flattery a stranger would have inferred that at last the lawyers of America had discovered the sovereign panacea of a government without force either visible or invisible."

General Sherman practiced law for a little while himself at Leavenworth, Kas., but he couldn't forget that it had required something more forcible than a statute to quell the rebellion. After all, the highest court is a battlefield. From decisions made upon it there is no appeal. We never think of our insurance policies except when there is a fire. Long periods of peace make the people forget what has been accomplished by war.

The Hampshire Telegraph and Post reported the following recently: "A remarkable affair has occurred at Maida Barracks, Aldershot. A private of the 2d High-Maida Barracks, Aldershot. A private of the 2d Highland Light Infantry suddenly became demented in the barrack room. He loaded his rifle, opened a razor and threatened to kill everyone in the room. His comrades retreated and medical officers were summoned from the Cambridge Military Hospital. One of them placed some morphia in a basin of tea, and when he tried to enter The Pre-eminent Cuvees



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the room to induce the soldier to drink if the man prepared to shoot and the doctor retired. The camp fire brigade was then summoned. Hoses were run out to the windows in the room, and at a given signal jets were poured on to the man, who was quickly rendered insensible. He was subsequently taken to the Cambridge Hospital. Another account states that the man, taken by surprise, tried to get his rifle up to his shoulder, but was knocked over by the force of the water. In his fall the rifle was discharged, and the bullet narrowly missed his head. It is thought that the heat of the past few days is responsible for the man's condition."

William W. Hardy tells us in the Scientific American that Samuel Orkin, a Boston boy, who has been in this country but nine years, has built a battleship model, which because of its wonderful detail and suggestions for invention has won the personal praise of Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels. Orkin has spent eighteen months perfecting his model. It is nine feet long and about twenty inches wide, and, except for suggestions for improvements as a model, it is a duplicate of the super-Dreadnoughts Arkansas, Wyoming and Texas.

"They make us look like convicts, and we are ashamed to go out," is the plaint of the men of the Highland Light Infantry at Aldershot, who have received orders that their hair must be cut close to the scalp. There is no evading the rule, as at Eton, for the cutting is performed by the regimental barber, who adds to his offense by leaving a little tuft of hair like a "cowlick" above each forehead. Many men stop in barracks for days after an operation.

The under dog always likes to hear the flap of the wings of the peace dove.—New York American.

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